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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Germany Conserves Its Youth

Russia Uses Great Ship Canal

Roumania Arms Agent Is Spy

Austria Strikes at Its Nazis

Even Iceland Mobs Lindberghs

Prussia Puts Out Vivisection

GERMANY knows youth will be served. If society doesn't serve it well, it will serve itself badly. So Germany sets up many, many camps where unemployed youth are fed and watched over, where they work hard all morning and study technical subjects and politics in the afternoon. Germany is making sound citizens, as an article on this page shows. The United States must do something specific for the thousands of unemployed boys who, in spite of certain camps, are still hitch hiking or riding trains. Dr. A. W. McMillan of the University of Chicago says communities are not meeting the need—Here is a national emergency the Federal Government should face with great funds and a great heart.

¶ Soviet Russia puts into commission its Baltic-White Sea waterway, longest ship canal ever built. The 141-mile sea level channel is 39 miles longer than the Suez and 90 miles longer than the Panama Canal. Vast timber, mineral, oil and grain areas of northern Russia, which once shipped to Leningrad around the 2200-mile front of Norway and Sweden in 17 days, now reach the rail head at Leningrad in six days. The canal, navigable for half the year, was built in less than two years by convicts, with OGPU bosses. About 1,000,000 tons will be shipped this year—Ten times as much in 1937, observes the far-seeing Soviet.

¶ Roumania sentences Bruno Selitzki, representing Skoda, to five years for possessing secret military papers. The trial of the agent of the famous Czechoslovakian arms concern furnishes Europe with a notorious spy scandal. Two prime ministers, two ministers of war and several commanding generals were accused of being involved in the betrayal of military secrets for pay to foreign nations and the arms corporation. Dr. Nicolae Lupu charged in the Chamber of Deputies that on a 99,000,000 order for rifles $1,000,000 went to officials—How many wars are fought for a national cause, how many to enrich their causers?

¶ The Pacific Institute at Banff sees Japanese and Chinese delegates in hot debate over Manchuria. Japan, with population increasing 1,000,000 a year, needs Manchuria for farmer expansion and needs its markets as Japan may turn more from agriculture to industry. China, increasing 4,500,000 a year, wants temporary expansion relief, but sees Manchuria's limit soon reached with its population doubling. One thing neither side seems to think of—Manchuria for Manchurians.

¶ Austria strikes at its citizens who are in Germany aiding National Socialist plans that might seek to embrace the Austrian state. The Vienna Ministerial Council decrees that henceforth nationals working against Austrian interests in foreign lands shall have their citizenship annulled and their property liable to confiscation. Germany is not mentioned by name, but the manifesto is plainly understood to be aimed at Austrians in Germany believed to be working for overthrow of Chancellor Dollfuss—Under recent tit-for-tat Germany will make spirited reply.

¶ Even Iceland forces Colonel and Ann Lindbergh to escape by the back door. They arrive at Reykjavik after flying 600 miles from Angmagsalik, Greenland, and are almost mobbed in the post office by furclothed admirers. They may fly to England after completing the Iceland survey. They mapped countless new wonders among Greenland's icy mountains—The Lindbergh saga never ends because the Lindbergh motors are always chanting more heroic meters into it.

¶ Cuba welcomes from exile former President Menocal and Col. Carlos Mendieta, who helped overthrow Machado. More former leaders are en route home. What part will they play? Fearful Congressmen still hide out. Provisional President de Cespedes gets certain political order. Economic order is more difficult—Cuba looks hard through Ambassador Welles to the United States.

¶ Prussia prepares to jail medical men who practice vivisection. Capt. Hermann Goering, Nazi Premier of the state, issues an edict prescribing severe punishment for all who mutilate animals in the interests of natural science. To make the decree immediately effective, he announces that offenders while the new law is being put upon the statute books, will be sent to concentration camps. This is a powerful blow at a long-established experimental practice in German specialist and student laboratories—Dog-lovers and dogs the world over will rejoice.

Reveals Subsidy Fight Of Ships on Pacific



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prof. Eliot G. Mears

Manchurian Issue Flares Into Debate At Pacific Institute

Right of Seizure to Hold Industrial Expansion Is Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 17 — The Manchurian issue, tinder-box of far eastern controversy, flared into the open at the Institute of Pacific Relations for the first time yesterday.

In the interests of harmony, conference leaders have tried to avoid direct discussion of the conflict between Chinese and Japanese, but discussion burst its bounds today and both Japanese and Chinese delegates entered freely into a spirited debate.

The Japanese declared that an outlet for their surplus population and additional sources of raw material were essential to the economic survival of their country and claimed that Manchuria offered a solution for both these problems. They admitted that as an outlet for surplus population Manchuria was of secondary importance. Japan's population was growing at the rate of more than 1,000,000 a year and for a similar number to emigrate annually was obviously out of the question.

Raw Materials Needed

The Japanese viewpoint is that the population problem of Japan must be met by increased industrialization which in turn involved development of new markets. Manchuria, it was pointed out, would serve not only as a source of raw materials but as a valuable sales outlet, the country's function as an absorber of excess Japanese population ranking third in importance.

The Chinese argued that their claims to Manchuria as a field for Chinese emigration were far superior to those put forward by Japan. They said that the population of China was increasing at the rate of 4,500,000 a year. During the 1920-31 decade the net emigration of Chinese to Manchuria was about 4,000,000 while the total increase in Chinese population during that period was 12,000,000. Within a few years, they believed, Manchuria would be exhausted as a field for migration.

The dominant flags in Pacific shipping are those of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and they will probably continue dominant for some time to come, in the opinion of Mr. Eliot G. Mears, professor of geography and international trade at Stanford Graduate School of Business, whose paper on the regulation and promotion of Pacific shipping was presented to the institute.

Shipping Subsidies

"The striking come-back of German shipping presages a return to the western Pacific and probably an extension to all Pacific ports," forecasts Professor Mears. "Scandinavian shipping is economical and reliable, concerned more with freight vessels than with the distinctive cargo-passenger type of service. Soviet Russia is an uncertain factor."

Referring to Japan, Professor Mears says that from an international point of view it is questionable whether Japan has not embarked permanently on a significant subsidy program, because shipbuilding materials must continue to be imported and her geographical position is not too attractive.

Hope for an early settlement of the somewhat bitter trade rivalry among Great Britain and India and Japan was expressed by Japanese and British delegates, following an extended discussion of that issue. The British representatives admitted that if Japan could win markets through the extensive use of automatic machinery and superior organization, her competition must be regarded as legitimate; but objection was raised to Japanese competition when supported by state subsidies, currency depreciation and low wages paid to Japanese workers.

Encroachment of Western capital upon the economic life of the Far East was considered yesterday by the delegates. Just how far capital should go in protecting its interests in the Orient was subject of considerable debate. It was pointed out that the defaulting of Oriental countries on bonds held in the Western countries had developed a feeling in the latter that there should be fuller protection in the event of the new issues being sought.

German Boy Volunteers Join In Work and Comradeship

'We Are Making Men as Well as Ditches and Roads,' Director Boasts Proudly—Camp Near Berlin Reached by Lake-Lined Highways

Germany's Labor Camps. I

By Everard Cotes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Carrying axe and spade are we
In place of sword and gun,
Soldiers of a country free,
Good comrades every one.

The cheerful lilt of the song comes back to me—

Wir tragen Beil und Spaten
Statt Kugel und Gewehr,
Wir sind die Werksoldaten
Im neuen deutschen Heer—

as I heard its lusty notes in the labor camps in the country around Berlin.

The tune is associated in my thoughts with an unusual undertaking—the setting of a quarter of a million of the youth of Germany to useful work for the welfare of their country, instead of themselves deteriorating in idleness.

"We are making men as well as ditches and roads," said Colonel Mueller-Brandenburg, the head of the "Arbeitsdienst" (branch of the Government in Berlin which is in charge of this extraordinarily important undertaking) and the boast I have found to be no empty one.

It was Colonel Mueller-Brandenburg—half soldier, half essayist and whole-hearted enthusiast—to whom I am indebted for seeing the camps.

We left Berlin by motorcar early one summer's morning. The dew hung heavy in transparent globules upon the trees. The air was crisp and chill but with a feeling of coming heat. The way was past shimmering lakes to the west of Berlin.

Harvesting was going on in the fields. Ripening crops covered the barren "sandbox of Brandenburg," as the head of the Holy Roman Empire called that province 500 years ago, when he rewarded the Hohenzollern Prince of his day by making this then South German potentate its overlord. Rye harvesting was in full swing. Horse-drawn cutters and men and women binders were at work in nearly every corn field.

Apple trees by the roadside bent over our heads with the weight of the fruit they bore. Orchards of cherries were scarlet with luscious wealth. Square miles of green potato fields flecked with white flowers alternated with cool forests of pine and beech.

In this setting was the first camp we reached.

It is situated in the 700-year-old town of Bernau and accommodated 216 volunteers of ages ranging from

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Bonus Marchers Hear Command, 'Detail, Chop!'

Veterans Fell Stunted Trees and Clear Underbrush at Blue Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Mass.—Bonus marchers are "hitting the trail" again. But they head toward forests, not Washington. They are "buck privates" in President Roosevelt's vast conservation army.

A remnant of the 1933 Washington bonus expedition is stationed in the Blue Hills, less than a "gallon of gas" from Boston. They are 200 of the 2200 marchers who accepted the President's offer of jobs at their old army pay of $1 a day.

Although youth predominates in the Civilians Conservation Corps, maturity prevails in the Veterans Conservation Corps. This camp is manned by hard-bitten workers of 35 to 50, not only men who marched in the bonus parades, but who pounded hobnails into the roads of France.

Unlike most units, the Blue Hills "gang" is doing landscape work. Thinning out, not reforestation, is the reservation's principal need.

Mr. Walter B. Hatch, Amherst landscape architect, with nine assistants, is conducting the work for the National Parks Service. Capt. C. H. Welch of the United States Army Air Corps commands the camp. Capt. B. J. Costello, reservation superintendent for several years, offers unofficial advice on the work to be done.

This scenic treasure is within a short ride of approximately 1,000,000 persons. But the few trails and bridle paths in the northern section, permit only a small percentage to enjoy "Boston's wilderness" from the inside. Through the veteran's work this half of the Blue Hills' 5000 acres will be thrown wide open.

Already the corps has started improving 20 to 25 miles of bridle paths. New trails will be cut to open outstanding scenic areas. They will not be confined to horsemen. Hikers too, will tramp over them. Paths will aid in fire control.

More than 30 miles of foot trails will be available for hardy walkers.

Cleaning out cluttering undergrowth is the major program. Stunted trees, retarding growth of others, are cut down. Enough landscape work is available for a three-year program.

Mr. Hatch and Captain Welch believe the State is receiving great benefit from the program. The men are good workers and are making excellent progress. As a result the State is saving thousands of dollars on work which sooner or later would have to be done. The program is financed by federal funds.

Although the veterans enlisted only for a six months' period, plans are under way to continue the enlistments for another six months. Most of the "bonus marchers" are ready and waiting.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 17, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events 4
The Home Forum 7
"A pervading influence"
[With Russian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Students of world affairs will find much of interest in the editorial, "Mussolini's Task in Central Europe." Near by, the Casual Day makes another of its semi-weekly appearances.

One of the Letters to the Monitor today proposes the use of gold for the credit dollar, and silver for the cash dollar. Think it over.

A group of the best cartoons of the week appears on the Daily Features page.

Stamp collectors will be interested in the article on the Young Folks' page, which tells of the collectors' room at the world's fair.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the following: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word, and more All-O-Grams.

British Workers Return to Land; Agriculture Gains

Cattle Herds, Vegetable and Corn Acreage Show Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the first time since 1924 the total number of agricultural workers in England now shows an increase compared with the same time last year. This is one of several encouraging points which emerge from the Board of Agriculture's latest report.

The actual increase is shown as 17,600 above last year's total of 697,500. Much of it has been caused by the migration of casual labor to the fields, although the number of men in regular work on the land has also improved by several thousands.

The area of land under corn, which had been reduced in 1932 by 75,000 acres, has recovered during the last 12 months to the extent of 70,000 acres, nearly making good the large drop of the previous year. This addition to the corn area is due almost entirely to the increase of over 370,000 acres under wheat. The amount of land under barley and oats has fallen substantially.

The number of cattle in England has also increased bringing the total to the record number of 6,882,000. The dairy herd has increased by 84,200.

There is also considerably greater acreage under potatoes and vegetables of all descriptions, as well as under the cultivation of fruit. To Kent orchards 1300 acres of trees have been added.

Door Wide Open For Investigating New York Rackets

Medalie Is Ready to Name Politicians in League With Gang Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The door to an immediate investigation by the New York County grand jury of rackets within its jurisdiction opened today with the certainty that Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, was ready to back up the testimony he gave before the Senate subcommittee on racketeering on Tuesday and give the law's inquisitors the names of the four district political leaders to whom he referred as being in league with racketeers and gang leaders.

Mr. Medalie said today he would do even better than he had indicated at the hearing and would put before the grand jury the names of two other politicians engaged in corrupt practices.

The possibility of grand jury action loomed more imminent when it became known that Mr. Ben Minton, foreman, was in conference with his colleagues on the question of taking up the United States Attorney's charges formally.

Read Statement

Before he went into conference, Mr. Minton told a press representative that he had read Mr. Medalie's statement with great interest and was preparing to discuss it with other members of the jury.

"Of course, I can't tell what the grand jury will do in connection with this situation, but I am going to take it up with the other jurors when I meet with them today," he said.

Asked whether he believed the grand jury would go over the district attorney's head and invite Mr. Medalie to appear before it, Mr. Minton said he did not care to discuss that phase of the situation.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, Tammany Democrat and chairman of the Senate subcommittee before which Mr. Medalie made his charge, did not press him to name the political leaders he declared were linked with racketeering, and the office of Mr. Charles C. T. Train, district attorney of New York County, has taken no official notice of the charge, indicating at most only a mild interest in the subject.

Fusion Ammunition

That Mr. Medalie's testimony would provide ammunition for the fusion forces in the coming electoral campaign, which promises to be one of the most fiercely contested the city ever has known, became evident today, following a statement by Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., candidate for district attorney of New York County on the fusion ticket, who announced that if he was elected, he would take energetic action on Mr. Medalie's charges.

"If I am elected district attorney of New York County I will convene the grand jury to establish the identity of the district leaders in question," Mr. Schurman said in a statement. "I will continue in session until those leaders and others responsible for these criminal acts are arraigned at the bar of criminal justice. When we have convicted those leaders and gangsters, the underworld will have learned the lesson so necessary to be taught that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Cuban Outlook Is Promising; Normal Conditions Reappear

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Cuba is settling down. The turmoil of the last few days following President Machado's flight has ended, except for sporadic outbreaks in small interior cities. The Cuban army is policing Havana. President de Cespedes and his new Cabinet are functioning.

President Roosevelt has promised to aid the Cuban people when they have placed themselves in a position to receive assistance. Havana is settling down to business. Shops have opened. Automobiles are on the streets. Car lines and buses are operating. The outlook is more promising than seemed possible only a few months ago. Finally, lest the fact be overlooked, President Cespedes has surrounded himself with a Cabinet made up of young men deeply interested in the welfare of the island.

No one has escaped the economic adversities of the last few years. Overburdened with debts and nearly ruined for lack of a profitable sugar market, Cubans are demanding the constitutional freedom that a democratic form of government guarantees. It turns to the United States and calls the American President "Cuba's hope."

Set down as hard facts, the probable six solutions to the Cuban problem are:

Political reorganization of the country, now apparently taking place.

Revision of the reciprocity now in force; a new arrangement to give Cuba and the United States as high as a 50 per cent preference on goods between the two republics.

Establishment of a higher quota for Cuban sugar exported to the United States, reduction or removal of the duty imposed on sugar reaching American ports, and, possibly, a guarantsed price for all sugar purchased in the United States.

Diversification of crops.

Refunding of the Cuban international debt, and evolution of a plan whereby domestic obligations (internal debts) long overdue, may be settled.

Redrafting of the Platt Amendment to permit the nations of Latin America to sit in with the United States should future—Cuban

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Bond Problems Face Officers As Home Loan Doors Open

Doors of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation opened in Boston today. To hundreds of anxious faced applicants it represented the last chance to save the burdened home. They were sorted out and became cases.

Case No. 1, Martha Hobbs, is a lodging-house keeper in a South End street. Martha's husband has been physically unable to do any work for two years. The house in the South End represents not merely her home but the family's livelihood.

Cold facts and figures for the "Application for Loan." A mortgage of $5600 on the house held by the Municipal Coöperative Bank. Interest payments two months in arrears. No payments made on principal in a year. Taxes for the current year unpaid.

But nothing cold or factual in Martha's attitude. "Mister, can I keep my home? Will you fix it up so that we can stay there?" There is desperation written on her wrinkled face; fear in her eyes.

In the inner office the state manager of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation is talking to the treasurer of the Municipal Coöperative. "How about it Mr. Jones, will you take the corporation's bonds in exchange for some of the shaky mortgages that are on your hands?"

Mr. Jones does a couple of turns on the office rug. "Sure, I'll take them—when you tell me exactly what they are worth, and where I can negotiate them."

The manager of the state branch of the corporation has Mr. Jones' query. He has passed it back to Washington. The Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation has its own maze of threads, by now waving loosely in the financial breeze. They must be woven into a pattern, knitted into the interlocking financial system of banks and government.

Government official and banking experts are agreed that the Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation has to make the grade. Martha Hobbs put it squarely up to them when she filed the hard facts in the application form. The wrinkles of worry and desperation on her face do not show in the printed form, but nevertheless they are today ruling the situation. Eventual market prices on the bonds, the negotiability of the corporation's securities, banking practices—these are the questions which must be brought in line.

Arctic Linked to Leningrad By Canal Dug by Prison Labor

Big 141-Mile Ship Lane Opens Up Vast Timber Tracts in North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LENINGRAD—Vast timber, mineral, oil and grain areas of Northern Russia have been closely linked to the industrial centers of the Soviet and thus to world markets with the opening to traffic recently of the Baltic-White Sea Canal, one of the longest ship canals in the world.

Hitherto this rich and largely undeveloped territory, containing timber reserves alone twice the size of those in neighboring Scandinavian countries, was cut off from Leningrad by a sea route 2200 miles long round the north of Norway and Sweden, which occupied a minimum of 17 days.

The new 141 mile sea level waterway brings Soroka on the White Sea within six days of Leningrad. The canal will be navigable for about the same period—180 days in the year as the long northern route.

Constructed chiefly with the aid of prison labor in less than two years, the Baltic-White Sea Canal is 39 miles longer than the Suez Canal and 90 miles longer than the Panama.

The magnitude of the achievement is shown by the 19 sluices, 15 dams, 40 dykes, 12 waterfalls, and 32 minor canals constructed. More than 200,000 acres of forest land had to be felled and cleared. The work was carried out under the supervision of Russian engineers without foreign assistance by the construction branch of the OGPU.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Through Lakes and Fens



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Russia's New Canal

Broken Line Shows Approximate Course of Waterway Between Lakes.

President Happy At July Increase Of Factory Jobs

Declares 7 P. C. Advance Was 'Bigger Than We Expected'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—A 7.2 per cent increase in factory employment in July over June has been reported to President Roosevelt by the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

This meant an estimated 400,000 factory workers returned to jobs in July and that buying power of all manufacturing plant employees had increased about $29,000,000 a week in July compared with March.

The President termed the increase "very satisfactory" and added that it was "a good deal bigger than we expected."

Pay rolls during July increased 7.9 per cent. The level of employment in July of the present year is 21.9 per cent above that of July, 1932, when the low point for last year was reached. The pay roll index now stands 28.5 per cent above the level of a year ago.

The increase in employment and pay rolls during July are of special significance inasmuch as this month has been invariably for the last 10 years, the season for decreases, due to inventory taking, repairs, vacations and the Fourth of July holiday. The average percentage of decrease in employment between June and July during the past 10 years has been 2.2 per cent and in pay rolls 5.4 per cent. This year the increase in pay rolls was even greater than in employment.

The labor statistics are based on reports supplied by 18,090 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These reports cover approximately 50 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The recent expansion in manufacturing industries which began in April was continued in May, June and July. The 12 industries reporting decreases in employment between June and July were industries usually reporting seasonal declines at this time. The most pronounced losses were in the silverware and millinery and women's clothing industries. The most pronounced increase in employment, 12.6 per cent, was reported in the transportation equipment group.

Speeding of Cuts Of Light Rates In New York Loses

Senate Committee Rejects Bill Giving More Leeway to Service Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17—The Senate Public Service Committee today rejected the bill based on Governor Herbert H. Lehman's recommendation that the Public Service Commission be permitted to reduce gas and electric rates in the State without the formality of long rate hearings.

The scrapping of this measure was regarded as a major victory for public utility interests, since in order to cut rates, long drawn out hearings before the commission are necessary. This has been the practice in the past and the Governor sought to change a situation which sometimes has required two or three years to bring about desirable changes in rate schedules.

Senator Thomas S. Burchill (D.), of New York City, admitted today that several Democratic members of the committee had voted to smother the bill which had the full backing of the Governor. He refused, however, to comment on the committee's action.

Meanwhile, renewed efforts are on here today to speed up the work of the special session with a view to adjournment for recess tomorrow night. It appears, however, that the Democratic lawmakers are running around in circles in their efforts to get an agreement on a New York City tax bill which will pass Republican censorship. Two more messages are due from Governor Lehman which will further add to the amount of legislative grist still to be ground.

Both houses met but only long enough to adjourn until later in the day. Legislation for a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures is still pending, as also is action on the Governor's recommendation for measures to crush the racketeer in New York State.

Another question regarded as of prime fiscal importance which has reached the stage of legislative enactment relates to the temporary tax on hard liquor and wine if repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is had this year. Agreement has been reached, it was learned in informed quarters, on a $15,000 a year levy on distillers, $500 on wine manufacturers, $4800 on liquor wholesalers and $500 on wine wholesalers.

A tax of $1500 a year is proposed on liquor retailers in cities of more than 1,000,000 population, where intoxicants are consumed on the premises, and of $1200 where they are consumed off the premises. This becomes $1200 and $1000, respectively, in cities of less than 1,000,00 and more than 100,000 population, and $750 and $500, respectively, in places of less than 100,000 population.

While the legislative leaders are in accord today on the proposal to give New York City blanket authority for levying local taxes for financing its unemployment relief work, they were unable to agree upon the wording of the measure. It was said that under the terms of the first draft the city authorities would be permitted to levy the fiercely assailed additional 1 per cent sales tax.

Canadian Emigration Drops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The number of Canadians who emigrated to the United States during the fiscal year just ended, the Department of State reported today, dropped 91 per cent below the "last normal fiscal year," 1929. During the last year 4523 native-born Canadians received immigration visas for admission to this country, compared with 51,498 in 1929.

Labor Insists That Utilities Accept NRA

They Enjoy All Privileges, It Is Shown, With No Obligations Whatever

States Survey Field

New Hampshire Issues Edict Against Power Companies Increasing Rates

Public utilities suddenly emerged today as a group long endowed with all the privileges of the NRA but free from any obligation to pass those advantages on to labor in terms of minimum wages and shorter hours.

The New Hampshire State Public Service Commission today told the utility companies of the State that if they displayed the "Blue Eagle" they did so on their own responsibility and must not expect to pass increased labor costs on to the consumer.

This act was a direct recognition that the utilities have long enjoyed non-competitive privileges, according to Mr. H. Styles Bridges, acting chairman of the commission. The essence of the NRA is, he said, to extend to competitive industries, relief from destructive competitive practices.

Utilities Seek Increase

There is not a utility in the State, according to Mr. Bridges that does not say rates should be raised. This action of the commission is to protect the consumers who are serviced by some 35 electric power companies, 45 gas and 40 water companies in the State, Mr. Mayland H. Morse, chairman of the commission, explained.

Labor took the view that neither the consumer nor labor should suffer. The utilities, according to Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, should be brought under the code, with specific understanding that increased labor costs should not be turned over to the consumer.

Consumption of electricity that has actually increased through the depression, the maintaining dividends above what is alleged by some to be a fair return and finally, existing wages should permit the utilities, according to him, to sign a code without raising prices.

Little Fear of Defiance

Mr. Watt expressed apprehension that utilities might be in a position to defy the NRA as the steel and coal industries have done, through their power as monopolies. They reason, he said, that consumers cannot boycott companies that provide their light, heat and water supplies. They also reason that labor would not strike against companies so inextricably affiliated with public service.

In this particular, they are wrong, he said. Labor leaders are whipping employees into the ranks of organized labor as speedily as possible. Already the employees in two subsidiaries of the New England Light & Power Company have been organized. Two thousand workers in the Westinghouse Electric Company are to be brought in Sunday.

Labor is determined, he said, that regardless of utility acceptance or rejection of a code, workers in this branch of industry will enjoy gains commensurate with those extended through the NRA to workers in other fields.

Utilities Not Under NRA

New Hampshire was the first state to contest Washington on the utility problem and the last answer received on Aug. 7, according to Mr. Bridges, was that the utilities are not covered by any NRA agreement.

The commission has told the utilities that any code adopted must be approved by that body. Mr. Bridges pointed out that unless some arrangement was made to control the nature of these codes at the source and to work out an understanding ahead of time, the commission would be swamped by rate hearings which would take years to agitate.

Small utility companies have made representation to the commission to the effect that increase in labor costs without offsetting increases in rates might well put them out of business.

The opinion has been expressed that now is a good opportunity to inject some healthy competition into the utility field by strengthening the small companies and by making the "big fellow" pass on to labor and to the consumer some of the profits that now go into fancy capital structure.

Crisis on Steel Code Practically Settled By President Himself

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Under President Roosevelt's personal supervision the NRA today had virtually resolved its differences with both steel and oil industries and prompt completion of codes for both major industries was considered imminent.

This was announced at the White House after a conference between the President, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

"The President," Mr. Ickes said, "had agreed in principle to the oil code which had been submitted." He added that he expected to wind up the oil question tomorrow. General Johnson predicted a 100 per cent agreement of the oil industry to the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Small Concerns Not Yet in NRA Urged to Sign Up

Boston Committee Makes Special Effort to Get Them In

As the individual farmers in colonial days were the backbone of American independence, so are the small firms and individuals proving the mainstay of the NRA movement.

This unexpected support has greatly encouraged executives and volunteer workers whose duty it is to ferret out those who do not sign and "sell" them the idea.

Numberless employers of large groups of workers responded quickly to the call of President Roosevelt—though not all have enrolled under the "We Do Our Part" banner as yet—and the less thoroughly organized and small firms were expected to lag behind for the pin of explanation to be "stuck" in.

Scores of small units in the distribution field ranging from bootblacks to periodical stores have signed the President's reemployment agreement and are loyally applying the code to their businesses. The first mail today brought about 2500 agreements to the NRA headquarters, estimated to affect 10,000 employees. Yesterday's figures were 4309 agreements, affecting 29,403 employees, a large portion of which were among the small employers. All told, there have been 71,265 agreements filed with the New England headquarters, affecting 634,447 workers.

Meantime city committees are going after all who have not signed. The Boston Recovery Committee, organized by the Chamber of Commerce, is plunging into the work whole-heartedly and is bringing encouraging reports back to headquarters daily. Following a report that 40 out of 42 banks, trust companies and clearing house institutions, in Boston proper, are already enrolled and the two "stragglers" would be on the code within a few days, the committee is starting a canvass of coöperative banks. Its aim is to canvass every type of business in the city to get 100 per cent enrollment under the NRA.

Warning is issued from NRA headquarters to enthusiastic supporters of the movement against a racket that is developing throughout the entire nation, whereby a charge of $5 is made to obtain the emblem. Mr. Hugh D. Butler, in charge of the NRA here, has received official notice from Washington that any printer or manufacturer may obtain permission to reproduce the emblem without any cost whatever.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Roosevelt May Write Steel Code Himself

THE steel men may have made the "Blue Eagle's" feathers ruffle, but they didn't make the NRA bird fly.

President Roosevelt makes it plain that he is prepared to use his power under the Recovery Act and write a steel code himself and make the industry swallow it by licensing provisions of the act.

Progress is reported with the oil, coal and automobile codes and many minor lines.

Uniontown, Penna., in the soft coal region, celebrates NRA Day with a parade four miles long in observing the truce in the coal fields.

Print cloth men say the processing tax will give them a loss and plead for an adjustment.

About 5,000,000 surplus hogs will be turned into ham, bacon and cracklin's for distribution to the needy. Owners of the swine will be reimbursed by the Federal Government by a special tax.

Norman Thomas, Socialist, backs Labor's stand on the steel code.

President Roosevelt is pleased with reëmployment progress for July. "Bigger than we expected," he says.

Print Cloth Textile Men Oppose Processing Tax

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 17 (AP)—Imposition of the federal processing tax in combination with a decrease in buying orders has brought about what some mill men say is a critical situation in the print cloth section of the cotton textile industry, which will ask the Administration for some relief.

Mr. T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan mill and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. R. E. Henry, president of the Dunean mill, left for Washington yesterday to discuss the matter with Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Industrial Recovery Administrator.

Mill men explained the processing tax as applied has brought about a cessation of sales and represents a manufacturing tax that mills find difficult to pass on. It also results in the mill needing additional capital when goods must be stocked pending future sales.

Needy to Receive Pork From Big Hog Surplus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Pork chops, bacon and cracklin's for the jobless. That was approved yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The hogs will be among 5,000,000 slaughtered under the Agriculture Department's proposal to let farmers kill the porkers they can't feed, thus increasing the value of those that are left.

The federal relief administration is making arrangements for distribution of the meat. Finally, the farmers will be paid sums yet to be announced for the hogs.

Labor Insists That Utilities Accept NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

code under consideration, the details of which have not yet been made public.

General Johnson also said that real progress had been made in the steel industry problem, that "there never had been any real disagreement" and that a prompt conclusion of the matter was expected.

The sudden resolution of the complicated oil and steel problems brought to an end a period of acute uncertainty here during which there was every indication of an effort on the part of the powerful steel industry to challenge the right of the NRA to dictate its methods of treating labor. General Johnson's confidence that no serious difficulty still remained on the matter was accepted as indicating that the steel representatives had capitulated on this important point and agreed to the terms of the Recovery Act requiring each code of fair competition to assure to employers complete liberty to organize as they see fit.

Solution of the problem also allays what has been considered here as the only serious threat to the authority of the Administration in its prodigious recovery drive. It was understood that recalcitrant industries seeking a method of breaking down the act had relied on the steel industry to establish a precedent.

Troubles with the coal industry were linked with steel and the solution of one is believed to assure solution of the other.

The question at issue in the steel case was over the right of industry to prescribe with whom it would deal in labor disputes. In their original code a clause had been inserted reserving to the producers the right to deal only with their own employees. This, organized labor contended, would have led to "company unions" and blocked any progress toward unionization of the industry.

While the President was helping to clear up both the steel and oil problem representatives of the bituminous coal industry began conversations with NRA officials which promised to lead to an early settlement.

The automobile industry also continued conferences on the basis of a new proposed code. Incidentally, they made no objection to the inclusion in the conference of Mr. William Green as a member of the NRA.'s advisory board as did the steel men three days ago. The latter incident has been largely forgotten and proves to have had no real significance other than a personal feud.

While the labor features of the steel, oil and coal codes were occupying attention of NRA leaders, the new national labor board, headed by Dr. Leo Wolman, was attempting a settlement of labor troubles—chiefly strikes—outside the range of codes.

A strike settlement proposal advanced by shirt makers of Pottsville, Penna., was rejected and the industry ordered to act on the board's own settlement proposals. Disputants in the New Orleans bridge strike were ordered to bring their case to Washington on next Wednesday. Mr. Grover Whalen, NRA director for New York City, was authorized to seek a settlement of the New York dress manufacturing strike.

Nine new agreements approved yesterday covered the following industries: Gas appliance, folding box manufacturing, Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc.; cooking and heating appliances; farm equipment; bleached shellac; shovel, dragline and crane industry, lead industry, and chain industry.

Socialist Leader Backs Labor's Steel Code Stand

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in the last election, yesterday backed Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the steel code dispute and termed the issue "vital to the success of NRA." In a telegram to Mr. Green, he said:

"Your stand at steel hearing admirably raises issue absolutely vital to success of NRA as other than instrument of serfdom under company unions. Government has not only right but duty to recognize outstanding labor men as advisers in cases where labor is not organized. Anything else makes government an ally of open-shop employer and a stabilizer of capitalistic exploitation.

"NRA presents both opportunities and dangers. Failure to acknowledge your position in steel hearing will mean that danger has conquered hope. Genuine friends of labor and progress, whatever their political afflictions, will wish you success in this fight."

French Mayors Resign

EPERNAY, France, Aug. 17 (AP)—Nine of the 11 mayors in Epernay resigned today in protest against what they considered the Government's failure to make vineyardists prosperous. The entire municipal council of Fleury-La-Riviere joined the mayors in resigning.

Tennis Courts on Its Roof



Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pleases Mexican Women

Recently Completed Building of the Young Women's Christian Association in Mexico, D. F., and Thomas Sinclair Gore, its architect.

Mexico City 'Y. W.' Extends Activities In its New Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Young Women's Christian Association in Mexico was observed in July with the dedications of the new modernistic building adjoining the old frame structure which the "Y" has been occupying.

The building was made possible through an endowment fund established by Miss Olivia Eggleston Phelps-Stokes of Pasadena, Calif. Architect for the building was Mr. Thomas Gore, Mexico City hotel owner, and the consulting engineer was Mr. Edwin Adam, both of whom donated their services. The Y. W. C. A. investment is estimated at 100,000 pesos.

Part of the new building, the original old residence, houses the offices of the administration, girls' clubs, classrooms, food service and is a model residence for 50 girls "away from home." The new portion of the structure is designed especially for the activities of health education. It contains a large swimming pool, a gymnasium equipped with a stage and convertible into an auditorium, and on the sunny roof a tennis court. Each floor has ample service of hot and cold showers.

The Y. W. C. A. in Mexico was organized in 1923 by Miss Carolyn Smith and Miss Elena Landasuri. Miss Sue H. Perry is now secretary, having served in that capacity for three years. She was in South America before coming to Mexico.

Oklahoma Votes Repeal Of Tax-Assessment Laws

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 16 (AP)—Oklahoma again has voted its rejection of Gov. William H. Murray's idea of taxation.

Balloting repeal of the 3-cent cigarette tax and so-called "snooper" tax assessment laws passed by administration forces in the last Legislature, the electorate also overwhelmingly indorsed yesterday a reduction of the ad-valorem tax limit from 43.5 mills to 27 mills.

Motor Industry Demands 30-Hour Working Period

Asks Also for This Short Week, Minimum of 70 Cents an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—According to Mr. William Collins, national representative of the American Federation of Labor, the automotive industry demands a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour, a six-hour day and a five-day week for all workers.

This, Mr. Collins said, will be the answer of employees to the 40-43 minimum wage and 35-hour week recently agreed to by manufacturers affiliated with the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. He added that the employers' schedule falls short of the buying-power and labor-spread intent of President Roosevelt's recovery program.

Production engineers, who are familiar with all the methods and practices of the contract system which is extensively used in the production of automobiles, have been employed to prepare data for the Washington hearings on a code for the industry, Mr. Collins said. Supported by a vast amount of information, Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and other leaders will endeavor to prove the reasonableness of the shop and wage demands by elaborating on the following points:

"That the bonus system which was originally intended to reward employees with a share of the profits is now manipulated to prevent them from earning scarcely more than the base rate of 35 or 40 cents an hour, no matter how hard they may work."

"That labor turnover, once regarded by industry as an expensive process which should be discouraged, is now actually precipitated under the contract method by quick hiring and firing, to take on strong young men and eliminate those who have been burned out on the assembly line."

"That under the piece system there is a constant speeding up of machines and a corresponding reduction of prices, making it harder and harder for even skilled men to earn more than the base rate, or minimum."

Not only do automobile workers, through their new leaders, demand a minimum weekly wage of $21, but they have data intended to show why the contract, bonus and piece systems should be abolished. They also demand that the industry recognize seniority on the pay rolls and set up a pension system to care for men who are no longer able to bear up under the terrific speed of the assembly line.

Georgia Mules Object To Trampling Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jonesboro, Ga.

THERE is one form of labor that finds it hard to coöperate with the new agricultural act for plowing under a part of the cotton crop: the Georgia mule. For generations the mules have been taught not to tread on cotton stalks.

Now that they are deliberately asked to reverse the age-old process by their friends, the farmers, the mules are puzzled and obstinately refuse to break the old habit. They look with sorrow on the new way of stamping down cotton, and do some fancy sidestepping to avoid the cotton over which they are led, for the first time in their experience.

Gloucester Artists Exhibit in Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — Art is being officially recognized here this week. The current Art Week marks the first act of coöperation between artists and merchants during the city's long career as an art colony.

Besides the almost unbroken quarter-mile stretch of stores, their windows arrayed with brushwork and sculpture, the city is furnishing a score of features to the pleasure seeker as well as to the art connoisseur. Empty stores have been converted into picture marts.

But this is not all. An open air carnival and indoor cabaret dance given by local societies, Carillon concerts, and visits to the private studios of the many Gloucester artists are adding to the festive spirit. Prominent art schools have been opening their gates to visitors. Both the North Shore Arts Association and the Gloucester Society of Artists are holding exhibitions in their East Gloucester galleries.

Brookline Tax Rate Shows 50-Cent Decline

Brookline yesterday declared a 1933 tax rate of $20.90, a decrease of 50 cents from last year, according to the Brookline assessors' office.

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London Borough To Replace 1090 Slum Tenements

Already 551 Modern Homes Have Been Erected for 2773 Persons

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A plan to rehouse 10,000 working people by destroying more than 1000 slum houses and constructing modern dwellings at a cost of £1,065,000, has been adopted by the Bermondsey Borough. The project will take 7½ years to complete.

"In accordance with the recent Ministry of Health circular the Borough Council have prepared an additional five-year plan and this, with the uncompleted 2½ years of the previous plan, gives a 7½-years plan," Mr. E. C. Freeman, housing director of the council, said, in a recent statement to the Building Industries National Council. "This plan provides for the clearance of a further 14 areas and the demolition of 1090 dwellings. To rehouse the persons who will be displaced 1500 new dwellings are to be erected. The work will give direct employment in the actual building to 350 men for the full period of 7½ years.

"The obtaining of housing sites is one of our chief difficulties. However, Bermondsey is managing to carry out its present plans by acquiring disused factory sites. Bermondsey is a comparatively poor borough. But the council are showing themselves determined to do what they can to end the waste and shame of the slums and are prepared to grant the rate contribution necessary to make the present schemes possible."

The council in November, 1930, adopted a five-year plan of slum clearance and up to the present 21 clearance areas have been declared, 365 insanitary dwellings have been demolished, and 551 new dwellings have been completed rehousing 2773 persons. In addition 300 dwellings are now in course of erection.

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European Junkets Cementing Strong Ties of Friendship

Free Trips Given at State Expense to Politicians and Journalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Free trips for journalists and politicians at state expense are the order of the day now in central and southeast Europe. Bettering of international relations is the aim in view.

Foreign correspondents in Roumania have been traveling through the most beautiful parts of the country as guests. At the same time a still larger group of journalists, politicians and officials from Italy have been touring Roumania on another itinerary.

Another party of Yugoslav journalists and politicians are junketing about Poland and most joyfully cementing international friendships, with that state as the host—and a most liberal one, too.

It was not long ago that a large group of Bulgarian editors enjoyed free rides across Yugoslavia and back and for 10 days were the honored guests of Premier Benito Mussolini's Government, enjoying the best that Italy could give them.

A number of Estonian journalists have just toured Hungary and were freely banqueted in Budapest at the expense of that kingdom without a king. They had hardly said "good-by" before a group of journalistic guests arrived from Holland. Then on the occasion of the annual meeting of the executive committee of the International Association of Journalists, scores of distinguished American and European newspaper men went to Budapest, as guests of the capital.

It was not more than 10 days later that another group of editors from a dozen European lands were taken through Austria as guests of the tourist department of the Austrian Government.

Simultaneous with this a group of Austrian editors were invited by the Bulgarian State to sail down the Danube and visit Varna as well as other interesting parts of Bulgaria.

And a company of Czech newspaper men and women went up to visit the Baltic lands.

This all appears, perhaps, rather extravagant, but the railroads are all state owned and the countries concerned consider bettering of international relations well worth the cost.

Eating bread and salt in a neighbor's house and picnicking in his woods or beside his lakes, they contend, makes their people much more ready to listen to each other's cases.

Painters Plan One-Day Stoppage of All Work

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A one-day stoppage of work in the painting and decorative trade in New York City, ordered for next Monday by the New York district council, No. 9, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, was announced today.

The stoppage will be for registration purposes only and will not be in the nature of a general strike.

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Hoover's Attitude During Bank Crisis Declared Helpful

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (AP)—A recital of the attitude of President Hoover during the Michigan banking crisis, and a statement that Mr. Henry Ford refused to take any part in a bank reorganization unless he and his son Edsel could underwrite all the stock came yesterday from Mr. Wilson, prominent banker, witness before the one-man bank jury.

Mr. Mills, former chairman of the board of the First National Bank-Detroit, the largest closed bank in the country, said Mr. Hoover was "by no means" to blame for the Michigan Holiday, and declared his attitude at all times was that of an executive desirous of helping in every way, despite opposition that developed from Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan to a R. F. C. loan which, Mr. Mills said, would have prevented the bank holiday.

At that time, he said, the bank had an application before the R. F. C. for a $135,000,000 loan, which Couzens opposed as a matter of "national policy."

Mr. Mills also related that he did not know the First National would not reopen after the holiday until he was advised of the appointment of a federal conservator. He also said that it was Mr. Eugene Meyer, then governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and his associates, who requested Mr. George P. Davison, chairman of the board of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, of New York, to sit as an "unofficial envoy" in consultations over the city's banking crisis just after the state-wide holiday.

Mr. Mills indicated he assented to the state banking holiday to prevent Mr. Ford from carrying out a threat he said the motor magnate had made to withdraw $20,000,000 on deposit in the First National if another bank, the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, closed.

Liquor Trade Less On French Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—St. Pierre and Miquelon's liquor trade is rapidly declining and the rumrunners who have been maintaining stocks on the islands for many years are disappearing with their ships which formerly crowded St. Pierre Harbor, according to Mr. P. Legasse, son of the president of La Morue Française, one of the largest and oldest French cod fishing firms of the islands. Mr. Legasse, now in Montreal, has spent a month at St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands studying conditions.

As a result of the winding up of the liquor traffic, the French fishermen of the twin islands are pessimistic as regards the future, stated Mr. Legasse in an interview here. Cod fishing, the industry on which they once thrived during 200 years, has not only been neglected because of the greater profit to be made out of the liquor traffic, but because cod fishing has changed greatly in the past few years. Formerly all cod caught by the French fishermen on the Newfoundland banks was brought back to St. Pierre and Miquelon for treatment. Now large trawlers seine the fish, clean and salt them, and sail away to France without even touching on the islands.

"Because of the bad outlook for the people on St. Pierre and Miquelon we are investigating the possibilities of returning to the old method of fishing from schooners and making the islands our headquarters," stated Mr. Legasse.

Speaking of the present methods of cod fishing he said: "We run four big trawlers, and they are actually nothing less than floating factories for the catching and preparation of cod. Future plans have not been completed yet," he said.

Virginia Backs Pollard In Shenandoah Park Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The State Commission on Conservation and Development, met at Clifton Forge to indorse Gov. John Garland Pollard's plan to arbitrate remaining Shenandoah National Park land purchase disagreements. An announcement to this effect was obtained from Mr. William E. Carson of Riverton, chairman of the commission.

Meanwhile, a large number of the Shenandoah Park area land owners now involved in litigation over the values of their acreage required by the State for park purposes have entered into Governor Pollard's arbitration plan, it was learned at the executive offices. The litigants were requested by the Governor to make their decision as to his arbitration arrangements as soon as possible. The Chief Executive proposed that a commission of circuit judges settle the land disagreements.

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Selling Art Becomes an Art



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

15,000 Persons Patronize Cleveland Curb Art Market

Circus Methods Pay Cleveland Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The second annual curb mart of Cleveland artists recently finished two days of successful exhibition and sales of water colors, oils, etchings, enamel ware, wrought metal, pottery, batik work, etc. More than 15,000 people paid 10 cents admission and sales were many and prices reasonable.

The response of the public has been such that it is expected next year may find more expansive quarters necessary. This year a huge tent was pitched back of Severance Music Hall facing the beautiful lake at the Museum of Art, a most colorful setting.

The evenings were gala occasions with side shows, marionettes and music in full blast as well as impromptu auctions. These sales have found a spot in the civic life of Cleveland and by giving the populace an opportunity to purchase worthwhile paintings and art objects at reasonable prices. The public has justified the faith of the sponsors by buying plentifully. This is one activity born of the depression which will be carried on into the coming better times to the advantage of all.

Germany Allows Transfer Of Alien Passage Money

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Ministry of Economics today slightly modified a recent foreign currency order by allowing foreign shipping companies to transfer full passage money to their home offices when passengers have paid them in foreign currencies.

Under the original decree only 200 marks (currently $84) of such passage money was permitted to be transferred abroad. The new ruling makes possible the transfer of an amount equal to all fares collected hitherto. Measures are under consideration, it was explained, to "safeguard the interests of foreign shipping so far as is compatible with the German currency position."

Disloyal Austrians Abroad to Be Penalized

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 17—The ministerial council has issued a decree under which the council may henceforth annul the citizenship of all Austrian citizens who work against the interests of the Austrian state in foreign lands. The property also of such persons will be subject to confiscation.

Although no reference is made to Germany, the measure is clearly directed against Austrians said to be aiding the efforts of Herr Adolf Hitler's followers to obtain the overthrow of the Dollfuss Government as a prelude to establishing a régime in Austria under National Socialist dominion.

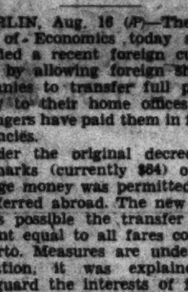
Atlanta Raises School Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mayor James L. Key of Atlanta has approved a council resolution setting up $85,000 from school contingent funds to restore to the school employees their latest 5 per cent cut.

★

Here's a treat . . . a mayonnaise ★ WITH FLAVOR ★



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'Polar Front Theory' Aids Forecasting Weather, Is Claim of Discoverer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Polar front theory," the new discovery in use in weather forecasts, and considered the greatest advancement in meteorology in this century, was discussed by Dr. J. Bjerknes in a series of lectures here attended by members of the University of Toronto and the meteorological office staff.

Co-discoverer of the theory, Dr. Bjerknes of Bergen, Norway, one of the leading meteorologists in the world, although only 35 years of age, was invited to attend the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago. Educated at Norwegian and German universites, he is the third generation of an outstanding scientific family. His father, Dr. V. Bjerknes, is instructor of mathematics and physics at Oslo University, and worked with his son in the discovery of the polar front theory, which explains the physical processes in atmosphere which produce our weather.

When two streams of air flow into one another at oblique angles, they preserve their identity in temperature and drift along together, explained Dr. Bjerknes. The meeting of the two streams of air which flow around the two hemispheres, one polar and one tropical, forms a wall known as the "polar front." The mass of warm air moving upward over the bank of cold air chills, forms clouds and rain. Weather conditions may be forecast from reports of temperatures of the air, wind directions and barometrical readings of pressure, but these must be explained physically.

Special airplanes are now equipped in Norway for meteorological work, said Dr. Bjerknes. He said that drafting of maps of the upper atmosphere, a work scarcely begun as yet, in Europe, will be followed by rapid development of the theory.

Leicester Sets Up Jobless on Land To Grow Produce

Self-Feeding Experiment Offers Chance to Men to Get Off Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER, Eng.—Many British civic bodies and social reformers are watching with interest a "back to the land" scheme for jobless, inaugurated here recently. Ten small holdings have been provided by the City Council on the outskirts of the town, stocked with poultry, pigs and sheep, and a supply of seeds. Bungalows have been built to house the men and their families.

Out of 112 applicants 10 were selected, who, although unemployed factory workers, all had some knowledge of land. They pay a small rent and the capital value of the stock provided has to be maintained at its original level. Subject to this condition, which means, for instance, that young pigs have to be bought when fat pigs are sold, the tenants are free to use their land as they please.

The portion of the land on which the sheep are grazed is communal; the rest is wired off into 10 plots, and subdivided for pigs, poultry and produce. Old auto tire covers split down the middle make serviceable feeding troughs. More land is available for extension of the scheme if it succeeds. The city institutions will be the chief market for any surplus produce of the small holders.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, in addressing the Staffordshire Federation of Allotment Holders, commended such experiments as that at Leicester, especially those which applied the system of "eat what you grow."

"The policy of setting men up with a piece of land large enough to support their own families, but not large enough to enable them to sell the produce and thus add further to the glut, is one well worth trying out in different parts of the country," he said.

For those who were unemployed, Mr. Hudson continued, an allotment provided a hopeful interest, healthy occupation, and just the kind of food which they might not otherwise get—that is, fresh green vegetables. Moreover, he believed, the provision of allotments was going to be an essential element in the national life in the future, when those who were employed would have shorter hours of labor.

Bleriot's Frail Monoplane And New Speed Ships at Fair

'Century of Progress' in Air Travel Recorded by Planes Which Have Made History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A vivid story of the tremendous strides of aviation in the last third of a century is portrayed for visitors to a Century of Progress exposition here, where a comprehensive collection of early day airplanes is shown side by side with the latest and fastest models.

Although it is possible to fly from coast to coast in less than one day with modern commercial planes, the first transcontinental record was made in 1911 with a flight taking 49 days. The frail Wright model plane used by Calbraith P. Rodgers for his flight from New York to Pasadena, Calif., when 69 landings were made along the way, is one of the most interesting exhibits, occupying a conspicuous place in the center of the hall. This plane was loaned by the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh.

Louis Bleriot's memorable flight across the English Channel in 1909 is recalled by the equally frail monoplane loaned for the fair by Mr. Edsel Ford of Detroit. In this modest little craft Bleriot crossed the 25 miles from Calais to Dover in 37 minutes, astonishing the world by his bravery.

Katherine Stinson's little 1913 model Laird, in which she barnstormed the Orient nearly two decades ago, is another of the historic old-timers in the air show. To turn abruptly from the past to the present, one of the most spectacular of the newer planes is the latest military model, the P-26, or low-wing Boeing pursuit plane just recently perfected. This is said to be the fastest military airplane in the world, capable of a speed of 230 miles an hour. Only two of these new planes have been placed in service and one has been loaned by the Air Corps for exhibition purposes.

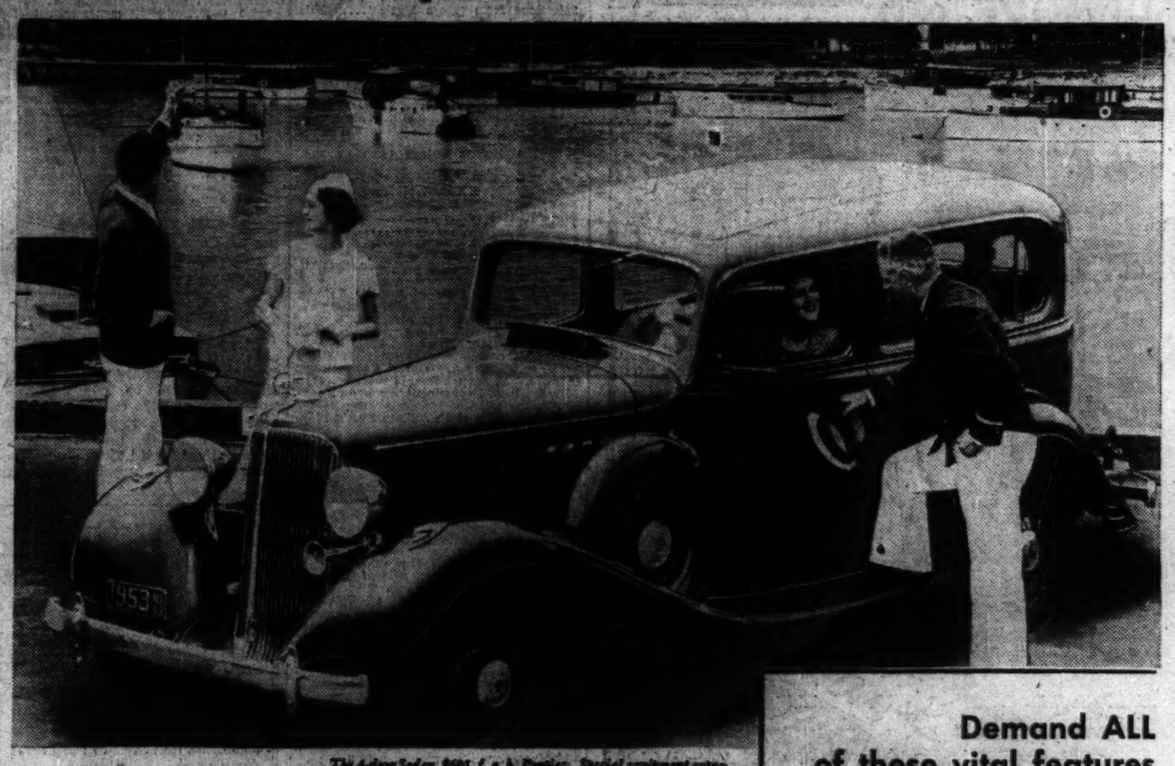
If the visitor is so inspired by viewing the show, he can get a taste of what actual flying is like by taking a "flight" in the "orientator," which is used for instruction purposes. This device, which stands in front of the air show building, where hundreds of persons look on in amusement at the gyrations of novices, appears to be exceedingly popular, and when would-be pilots have had enough of this, if they are still game, they can arrange for actual flying lessons in a plane.

The air show occupies a building of its own opposite the Travel and Transport Building at the south end of the grounds.

Women Join Scotland Yard

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the Metropolitan Police, three women have been named members of the Scotland Yard staff of detectives. Experimental tests of their aptitude for criminal investigation proved successful.

Pontiac .. THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDER of STRAIGHT EIGHTS



The 4-door Sedan, $685, f. o. b. Pontiac. Special equipment extra.

Here's why America is buying them!

Men and women are buying more Pontiacs than any other car in Pontiac's price range! Why? Because they have found that this *big, modern Straight Eight* excels on all counts . . . as you will find when you see and drive it.

You get power in a Pontiac—*more power than you'll find in any other automobile at or near its price*—delivered far more smoothly by Pontiac's 77-horsepower Straight Eight engine.

You get more *speed*, too—78 actual miles per hour. Your Pontiac *holds the road* better—*rides more comfortably*—because it's a *big* car, with 115-inch wheelbase and well-distributed weight (3265 pounds for the 4-door Sedan). And it's the only car in its price range with the Fisher Ventilation System—greatest comfort factor since the development of the closed body.

There just isn't anything to compare with Pontiac at its price. In Fisher Body beauty—in comfort—in Straight Eight performance. That's why America is buying Pontiacs. That's why you'll prefer Pontiac, too.

Visit the General Motors Building, Century of Progress

PONTIAC THE ECONOMY STRAIGHT EIGHT $585

Demand ALL of these vital features in your next car . . .

1. Straight Eight Engine—77 horsepower, 78 *actual miles* per hour.
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3. Modern Appearance—including V-shaped radiator, streamlined bodies, valanced fenders.
4. Ample Weight—for safety and roadability—4-door Sedan, 3265 pounds at the curb.
5. Definite Proof of Fuel Economy—more than 15 miles to the gallon of gasoline.
6. Fisher Reinforced Steel Bodies—the kind used on the highest priced cars.
7. Full Pressure Metered Lubrication—to every engine bearing.
8. Cross-Flow Radiator—giving positive, efficient, uniform cooling. Exclusive to Pontiac.
9. Modern Car with streamlined bodies and Straight Eight engine—assuring higher resale value.
10. Low Base Price of $585, f. o. b. Pontiac, for a car with ALL of these features.

You will find ALL of these vital features *only* in the Pontiac Economy Straight Eight.

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A BIG BOWL OF POST TOASTIES—THAT CRISP DELICIOUS CEREAL, SO COOL AND REFRESHING!

You too will love it . . . this golden cereal with the wonderfully pleasing flavor . . . either plain . . . or topped off with ripe, juicy fruit or berries . . . and plenty of fresh, cold milk or cream.

There's *quick energy*, too, in these big, crunchy flakes made only from the sweet, tender hearts of the corn kernels themselves.

So if you want to start your day off right . . . with something *delicious* . . . something cool and crisp and tempting . . . eat Post Toasties for breakfast tomorrow, the next day and *every day!* A product of General Foods.

When in hotels, restaurants or on trains ask for Post Toasties in the individual-serving package—cellophane-wrapped, to keep them always crisp and delicious.



New Gandhi Fast Indicated as Rift With Simla Grows

Restrictions on Freedom in Jail Held Cause of New Attitude

SIMLA, India, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Government issued a formal statement today setting forth its version of the conflict with Mahatma Gandhi.

On being imprisoned at the beginning of August, the communiqué said, Mr. Gandhi requested permission to do untouchability work, and, in connection with that work, to see visitors freely and to receive and send correspondence, as he had been permitted to do when he was a state prisoner.

The matter was the subject of correspondence between the governments of Bombay State and India and the Secretary of State. Yesterday, the communiqué said, the Mahatma was informed that strictly for his anti-touchability work, the following facilities had been granted him:

First, he might receive newspapers and periodicals, but he was not allowed interviews for publication in the press, whether with press correspondents or others.

Second, he was not to see more than two visitors daily.

Third, he might send instructions and contributions to the editor of the Harijan journal thrice weekly and a limited number of letters to other correspondents.

Fourth, he might have at his disposal a typist and books and newspapers needed for his Harijan work.

The communiqué concluded with the statement:

"It is understood that Mr. Gandhi is dissatisfied with this decision and has started a fast."

POONA, India, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Mahatma Gandhi refused his evening meal last night and thereby initiated a new fast, Mr. H. G. Haig, home member of the Legislative Council, said in that body today.

Mr. Haig said Mr. Gandhi was informed during the afternoon of certain privileges the Indian Government was offering him and that the Nationalist leader indicated at first that he would not fast.

Later, however, the Mahatma informed the jail superintendent that he had changed his mind, Mr. Haig declared, adding that he could not give further information.

A barrier of secrecy surrounded the leader in Yeroda jail.

Bows That Never Cleft a Wave



The Christian Science Monitor Photos

Ship Hulks at Portsmouth

Ship Hulks to Warm Portsmouth Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Two huge old wooden ship hulks, built for the Government during the World War, and never finished, have been given to this city to be chopped up for fuel for the unemployed and needy this winter.

A local manufacturer, Mr. George B. Chadwick, had the unfinished ships on his hands when he purchased a large tract of land, formerly a shipyard. Not having any use for the boats himself and not wishing to see them rot away, he offered them to Mr. Sylvester F. A. Pickering, Mayor of Portsmouth, for whatever use he could find for them.

As a result, Portsmouth citizens in need of wood this winter will not have to worry. If conditions are such that families are not able to buy sufficient fuel, Mayor Pickering plans to put a crew of unemployed at work in cutting up the ships. And this, he says, is no easy task. The boats are constructed of hard pine, are more than 50 feet high and about 300 feet long.

NRA or Dictator, Warning to Strikers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Mr. John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, today told striking garment workers that "if the NRA fails, President Roosevelt will be through," and a dictatorship may follow.

"There will be no more Presidents," Mr. Egan asserted. "Dictatorship may follow and you do not want to see a dictatorship in this country. Therefore it is up to you to organize for the benefit of yourselves."

M. I. T. Appoints Dr. J. C. Hunsaker Department Head

Well-Known Aircraft Pioneer Had Charge of War-Time Aircraft Program

Dr. Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, vice-president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation and holder this year of the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for his contributions to aeronautical science, has accepted appointment as head of the department of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced by President Karl T. Compton today.

He will assume his new duties at the opening of the academic year next month. As head of the department he will have charge of instruction and research in aeronautical engineering and meteorology as well as mechanical engineering.

A graduate of Technology and founder of its pioneer course in aeronautical engineering, Dr. Hunsaker is widely known in the field of aerodynamics and aircraft design. He was in charge of the navy aircraft program during the war and designed the NC flying boats, one of which, the NC4, made the first transatlantic flight during the summer of 1919. He also designed the first American anti-submarine patrol airships and the first Zeppelin type of airship built in America, the Shenandoah. He is responsible for the present airway system of wire and radio weather service used by commercial aviators, and more recently has been concerned with the construction of the airships Akron and Macon.

It was while studying at Technology under Prof. Cecil H. Peabody that his early interest in flying found stimulation. His early aerodynamic experiments with a "sailing wagon" on the streets of Detroit spread panic among the horses, with the result that this youthful research was promptly terminated by the police and irate drivers.

When he began his advanced studies at Technology, airplane design as an engineering art did not exist. The foundation had yet to be laid, for while the airplane was an American invention, its engineering development in 1912 was going forward only in Europe. Dr. Hunsaker, aided by his wife, translated and published the pioneer work of Eiffel on wind tunnel testing of airplane models. This led to an invitation by Eiffel to visit his laboratory in Paris, and resulted in his assisting in the work of correlating airplane performance and propeller characteristics.

In 1916, after the institute had awarded Dr. Hunsaker the degree of Doctor of Science, he was placed in charge of the navy aircraft division, which later developed into responsibility for all naval aircraft, airplanes, seaplanes, and airships, including design, construction, and procurement throughout the war. One of his major contributions to aeronautical development was the introduction of an aluminum alloy of "duralumin" type into airplane design, a contribution which grew out of his war-time work.

He will continue as consulting engineer on airships for the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, and also temporarily serve on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's national recovery administration in Washington.

Named to Head M. I. T. Department



The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker

Vice-President, Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation.

Events

Brookline Outdoor Concert by People's Symphony Orchestra, Dean Road Playground, Brookline, 8:

Overture, "Il Guarany" .... Gomes
Love-Death, from "Tristan and Isolde" .... Wagner

Mary Dwyer

Suite, "Peer Gynt" .... Grieg
Tone Poem, "Dusk" .... Schulz
Concerto in B flat Minor .... Tchaikovsky

Elizabeth Joanne Schulz, soloist

Selections from "Rose Marie" .... Primi
"Pastoral" .... Schulz
Overture, "Phèdre" .... Massenet

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, Tilton Carillon, Norwood Municipal Building, Norwood, 8:

"Dirae-je Maman" .... Arr. French
With variations .... Folksong
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" .... Traditional
Hymn, "Glorious Things to Thee Are Spoken" .... Haydn
Romance de Nadir, from "The Pearlfishers" .... Bizet
Rondo, from the First Sonata .... Nicolai
Minuet in G .... Beethoven
"Humoresque" .... Dvořák
"Come Back to Erin" .... Claribel
"Consolation" (song without words) .... Mendelssohn

Women's City Club of Boston: Supper, musical program by Mr. Wallace Thompson, Negro tenor, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Presentation of "Cape Ann Follies," Moorland Casino, Gloucester, 8:30.

Program of monologues by Miss Helen Howe, benefit Ellis Memorial Camp, "Villa Latomia," Eastern Point, Gloucester, 8:30.

Boston Park Department Traveling Theater: Presentation of Molière's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," William Eustis Playground, Roxbury, 7.

New England Gladiolus Society: Annual exhibition, Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, until 8 through Friday.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 1:51, 4:52, 7:22, 10:24 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Simba," Part IV, 3; Summer Insect Club meeting, 10; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Weymouth Fair, through Aug. 19.

New England Gladiolus Society: Annual exhibition, Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, 2 to 9 p. m.

Exhibition of paintings by Mr. Melbourne H. Hardwick and the late Mrs. Aline B. Hardwick, 31 River Road, Annisquam, through Aug. 26.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Probably showers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, probably becoming strong Friday over north portion, and fresh to strong south winds shifting to southwest Friday over south portion; weather overcast with showers tonight; partly overcast Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	82	Miami, Fla.	82	86
Bismarck	54	84	Minneapolis	70	88
Boston	73	88	Montreal	72	82
Buffalo	70	78	Nantucket	68	78
Calgary	48	84	New Orleans	80	86
Charleston	76	84	New York	66	86
Chicago	68	86	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Cincinnati	70	88	North Platte	58	88
Denver	58	82	Philadelphia	70	82
Dodge City	66	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	110
Eastport, Me.	58	80	Pittsburgh	68	84
Hatteras	82	84	Portland, Me.	70	82
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	Raleigh	72	82
7 p.m. Aug. 16	..	80	St. Paul	64	84
Helena, Mont.	60	90	Salt Lake City	66	96
Huron, S. D.	60	82	San Francisco	58	72
Jacksonville	88	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	82
Kansas City	68	88	Seattle	58	84
Key West	82	88	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	66	84	Washington	73	82
Memphis	74	86	Williston, N.D.	48	84

A—9 a. m. Aug. 17.
B—Maximum Aug. 16.
The temperature at 3:30 was 73.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:35 p. m., Friday 10:10 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 7.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

Atlanta Boosts City Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta City Council has restored the last 5 per cent salary cut to 2600 nonschool employees of the city, in keeping with President Roosevelt's national recovery program. This will release an additional $121,000 to city employees for the remainder of this year.

Mount Washington To Stage 'Eruption' In Honor of C. C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 17—The granddaddy of all bonfires, a huge pile mounting more than 60 feet above the summit of Mount Washington, 6293 feet above sea level, will roar skyward at 10 p. m. (D. S. T.), next Saturday in celebration of the completion of the cutting of eight new vistas on this mountain by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

If the night is clear it is expected that the bonfire will be visible for hundreds of miles.

Mr. Henry M. Teague, president of the Mount Washington Railway, will fire the huge pile composed of cuttings left by members of the corps as they made the latest addition to the attractions of New England's White Mountain section.

The eight vistas cut through virgin forest provide new views of White Mountain scenery as visitors ascend the mountain. They are cut so that the natural pictures they bare are framed in forest green. Until now visitors ascending the mountain could not enjoy distant scenery until they had passed above the tree line.

The bonfire, it is hoped, will also settle the question of how far away from this high elevation night communication by signal could be seen. Arrangements have been made to receive messages from distant points where the fire is visible. In the case of inclement weather, Mr. Teague announced, the fire will be lighted on Sunday night, Aug. 20.

Kyak Paddlers Make Sea Trip Along Coast

Canoeists are not uncommon on Boston's Charles River Basin, but today two of an unusual variety, C. L. Knight Jr., of West Roxbury, and H. B. Putnam of Hyde Park, "blew in" to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology boathouse at Cottage Farm Bridge in their 10-foot kyak. They had just come in from a coastwise trip along the Maine shore.

Starting at Burlington on Lake Champlain, the boating enthusiasts had gone up the Richelieu River, Champlain outlet, to the St. Lawrence River, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gaspé, to Shediac, where they crossed a 10-mile strip of land to a river flowing into the Bay of Fundy. And so, down the Maine coast to Boston, and later to New York. The trip took them 54 days, traversing 1470 miles. Object: vacation and an attempt to prove boats of that length can be handled in heavy seas. The two boatsmen departed today on a canoeist's holiday: they went yachting.

In Boston's Two Capitols

To Aid Home Owners

Interest — taxes — mortgage — the weakening arm of the small home owner has kept their weight from crushing his home.

Today another stalwart arm is thrust under the burden. A Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation office has opened to serve all property owners in Greater Boston and Worcester. Service for other sections of the State will follow.

Curtiss Sells Out

The Curtiss Flying Service at the Boston Airport has sold out to the City Airlines, Inc. The Curtiss people would rather make than run planes. They have sold out 90 per cent of their field service and operating concessions in the United States during the last six months, according to Mayor Curley yesterday.

Admiral Curley, R. N.

No one has suggested that American-British amity would be carried so far that the British Navy would be recruited from American city halls. But Bostonians need not be confounded if soon a British Navy uniform is delivered to Boston City Hall and no other than Mayor James Curley emerges in the full panoply of the R. N. For, said the Mayor yesterday at a luncheon to the officers of H. M. S. Danae, British battleship, "I'm thinking of joining the British Navy."

And it is said a burly shadow with the contours of former Mayor "Bill" Thompson of Chicago hovered over Boston all day yesterday violently agitated.

Myriads of Engineers

Col. Charles R. Gow, former Boston postmaster, and newly named federal administrator of buildings for Massachusetts, has discovered that there are myriads of engineers in the State. Hardly before the ink was dry on his appointment, applications for positions on his staff began coming in.

Subject to confirmation from Washington, Colonel Gow will appoint his personnel. For the next few days, he is remaining behind the scenes, learning the details of his job before stepping into the maelstrom of cities and towns with projects for bridges, highways, buildings and subways.

New "Con" Game

The NRA has its parasites. A confidence was unmasked today by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, state labor commissioner. An Arthur Lucas has been posing in Cambridge as a representative of Mr. Smith's department.

He offered to find work for a man if he would pay 30 cents for each of three references procured. Authorities are now looking up references for Mr. Lucas.

Key to Prime Minister

Boston City Hall continues to rival a Washington with its Ambassadors Street as it greets plumes, epaulets and dignitaries. Today, New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. George W. Forbes, with a delegation, was entertained by Mayor James M. Curley.

The Prime Minister was extended the exceptional honor of being permitted to sit in a chair. But it was more than a chair. It was the chair which the Mayor of Boston, Eng., three years ago sent to Mayor Curley in commemoration of the tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This famous oak chair is reserved for stars of the first magnitude in the constellations of nations.

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Save in Our AUGUST SALES!
Later Prices Will Be Higher....
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BECAUSE Forman's is the place for fashion . . . for value . . . for reliability . . . you'll want to share in the savings during the August
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THAT'S now in progress!
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CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Annual Sales Now in Progress
Furniture and Rugs
Blankets and Furs
If you appreciate lovely things at prices which will soon be only memories, don't fail to shop these August Sales.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

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AUGUST FURNITURE SALE!
Rugs
Draperies
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Furniture
Howe & Rogers
89 Clinton Avenue So.

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You PAY for it, Why not OWN it?
The money lost by using old or inefficient refrigeration would buy an ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATOR. The average family actually pays for electrical refrigeration through losses in foods improperly kept, through food wasted and through small-quantity buying.
You PAY for an electric refrigerator, why not OWN it? See our line of (used) electrical refrigerators. Start saving SOON.
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—and Nisley Improved Quality for Autumn will give her even greater satisfaction

JUVENILE COURT
CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING

The Nisley Company,
110 West Long St.,
Columbus, Ohio.

June 21, 1933.

Gentlemen:

Attention: Mr. R. Lee.

Through your advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor, I was led to your Denver store; first, because whenever possible I endeavor to patronize Monitor advertisers, and second, because the shoes displayed in your very attractive windows here have always looked so superior.

As a result of my first purchase in your store, and the very courteous treatment that I received, I came back for my second pair. The first pair of shoes were so very comfortable that I was able to walk out of the store with them on and keep them on during the entire day, something that has never happened to me before. Since that time I have purchased four pair of your shoes, all within a period of two or three months, and each pair has been entirely satisfactory, in spite of the fact that I have always had trouble with my shoes, and am supposed to have a hard foot to fit.

In addition to this, I would like to express my appreciation for the personnel of your Denver store. I have never traded any place where I received more courteous treatment, or more consideration. I am not an easy person to "sell", but the patience and consideration shown me has always been unvaried. Your Denver manager, Mr. M. J. Frontczak, has been especially courteous to me, and I wish to commend you for choosing such a capable, considerate and efficient young man to manage your Denver branch.

I know, personally, of many customers that have been brought to you through your ad in the Monitor, and all have been very much pleased with their purchases.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Claire W. Spriggs



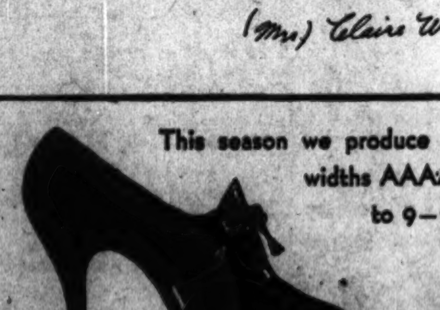


Today's Miss Wright and her family coat-of-arms

If you are a Wright just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Watch for your family name in our advertisements.

This season we produce many styles in sizes 2½ to 10, widths AAAA to D—all others to 9—widths to C.



The Miss Sullivan tie is produced in sizes 2½ to 10—widths AAAA to C. The brown suede now available, gun gray and others in a few days.



Miss Kelley step-in is in sizes 2½ to 9—AAA to C. Vamp of suede, quarter of kid. Produced in both Autumn brown and black. Showing black today—brown in a few days.

Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require $4

Seventy or More Styles! Autumn colors include Gun Gray, new Admiralty Blue, Fawn or Indies Brown, Raven Black. Suedes predominate.

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 910 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 333 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 284 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
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'New Deal' Meant For Salvation Of Race, Berle Says

President's Adviser Says It Will Make Roosevelt Fame Permanent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Industry, labor and business of the United States have before them today a definition of the "new deal" which is regarded in informed quarters here as indicative of the attitude of President Roosevelt's Administration will take on the grave questions of economic rehabilitation relating to his recovery program, industry and banking.

It was given by Prof. A. A. Berle Jr., a member of the so-called Roosevelt "brain trust" at a special convocation of the Columbia University summer session last night.

Professor Berle held that the "new deal" was merely a recognition of the fact that human beings cannot indefinitely be sacrificed by millions to the operation of economic forces which, while they have in the past ultimately produced a balance, have taken so long in doing so and "crushed so many men in the process" that the strain on the social system became intolerable.

"Leaving economic forces to work themselves out as they now stand will produce an economic balance," he said, "but in the course of it you may have half of the entire country begging in the streets or starving to death.

Recognizes Another Fact

"The new deal55 may be said to be merely a recognition of the fact that human beings cannot indefinitely be sacrificed by millions to the operation of economic forces accentuated by this factor of organization. Further, the mere process of organization which could create the economic mechanism can be invoked to prevent the shocking toll on life and health and happiness which readjustment under modern conditions demands.

"You will find that the forces which the 'new deal' called into action roughly correspond to the organized forces which economists recognize as the senior controls of our present society. The first and most important is the control of credit banking currency. This, the most important, the most delicate and the most complex, was an obvious collapse on March 4. Wisely, the legislation attending the banking holiday did not commit to any definite policy for solution.

"With five countries around us managing their currency, with the whole problem of the price level then to be worked out, with the many aspects of that problem in vivid dispute, no one in his senses would have undertaken to lay down a definitive system. What was done was to gather into the hands of the Administration many of the tools which could be used on a problem of this sort. It is after all a little naïve to assume that there could be any one lever in that vast machinery which would serve as the complete solution.

Domination of Groups

Professor Berle held that the second senior control lay in the "tremendously concentrated domination of certain groups over industry.

"Industry, therefore, has been assumed to be an enterprise conducted for private profit providing goods and services which the country needs," he continued, "but it is a great deal more than that. It is one of the principal avenues by which the national income is distributed through the form of wages, dividends, bond interest and so forth. In this item wages is distinctly the largest factor.

"It was conceived that by mobilizing industry and requiring it to meet the responsibilities of an income distributing group, much could be done toward achieving the balance and distribution of income which is required to keep a system like ours afloat. When people talk of 'creating purchasing power,' what they really mean is that the national income goes not into stagnant pools of unneeded investment, but into the hands of people who need goods."

Professor Berle declared that the Administration grasped its third extremely important lever through the medium of agricultural legislation —"The first time in America that machinery has been devised to control production."

Transportation Plays Part

Transportation was another chief control lever, he continued, and the various processes of regulation had made the Administration's grip on it stronger than on any other. Through the rail coördinator the Administration hopes to make available and to pass on to the public the results of coöperation in railroading in the form of wages, lower rates and a solvent railroad system, "preferably all three."

He declared that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was "the principal support of the entire fabric."

"Under the philosophy of the new Administration," he said, "it became an instrument for safeguarding and making available the banking and credit structure, which is the lifeblood of all trade."

Professor Berle held that the new force that has come with the Roosevelt Administration was "predominantly ethical."

No Final Solution

"It cannot be said that any of the measures taken, or the combination of all of them, furnishes any final solution," he continued. "It is the first tremendous struggle attempted toward the rearrangement of the economic system so that it shall grant to everyone economic security, a chance for self-fulfillment and a right to live."

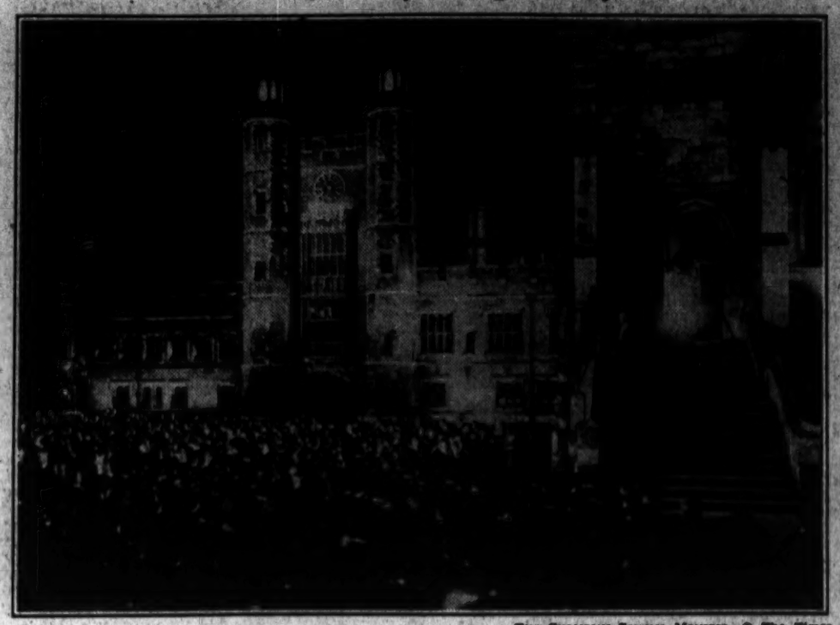
President Roosevelt will live in history as a great President if only for his "new deal," Professor Berle asserted.

"He not only appreciated the situation, but had the courage to grapple with the cardinal economic problem of modern life," he said. "And he did so not in the spirit of hatred manifest by the red revolutionary or the white Fascists abroad but in the typical American spirit of great generosity and great recognition that individual and individual homes are the precious possessions. All else is merely machinery for the attainment of a full life."

Connecticut Electric Service

Connecticut Electric Service Company, controlled by United Gas Improvement Company, reports for the 12 months ended July 31, 1933, net income of $3,680,589 after depreciation, taxes, interest and subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal to $3.21 a share on the 1,146,022 average number of no-par shares of common outstanding during the period. This compares with $4,048,217, or $3.52 a share on 1,147,785 average common shares, in the 12 months ended July 31, 1932.

Not Foreseen by King Henry VI



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The Times

Eton College, England, Under Floodlights' Glow

Hoary Eton Walls Bathed in Light To Bid Head Farewell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ETON, Eng.—Eton College had a new experience when its mellowed buildings were floodlit for the first time in its 500 years' history as England's famous boys' school.

Dr. C. A. Alington, retiring headmaster, provided the spectacle for the boys as a parting gift from himself.

Standing on the Chapel steps where he has so often called "absence" and below which he himself, as a boy, answered his own name, Dr. Alington listened to the singing of the well-known school songs, finishing up with the "Vale," the "Carmen Estonense," "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

While this was in progress the floodlight moved slowly round the centuries-old buildings of the school yard, finally concentrating on the statue of the founder, Henry VI, which stands in the middle.

Whalen Sees Quick End of Dress Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Peace is in sight in the biggest dressmakers' strike in the history of the clothing industry in the United States, it was authoritatively announced today.

Meanwhile, however, with 60,000 workers out, the industry is at a standstill in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, and, according to labor leaders, scarcely a sewing machine is turning in these states.

Early settlement of the strike looms as a result of action by the national recovery administration to effect a settlement simultaneously with the walkout yesterday. Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the administration's activities in this area, received instructions from Washington to mediate and at once called in representatives of the dressmakers and employers. He said this morning he was confident that not only would the strike be settled by Monday, but that conditions which caused it would be removed.

Venezuelan Crude Oil Output

Crude oil production in Venezuela in July totaled 10,052,418 barrels, a daily average of 324,271 barrels, compared with 9,362,374 barrels, or a daily average of 306,746 barrels, in June. In July, 1932, crude oil production there totaled 9,550,761 barrels, a daily average of 308,089.

Better Conditions In U. S. to Improve Markets of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., Aug. 17—The key to world prosperity lies in the renewed purchasing power of the United States because "in an economic sense it is almost one-half of the world," consuming this proportion of the entire world's output of raw materials, declared Mr. Kurt W. Jappe, investment counsel, at the sessions of the Economic Conference for Engineers being held here at the engineering camp of Stevens Institute of Technology today.

Stressing that the United States possesses one-half of the world's steel capacity, owns and operates almost three-quarters of the world's automobiles, and probably two-thirds of its telephones, bath tubs and steam heat, and that the United States consumes three-quarters of the world's silk, two-thirds of its rubber and one-half of its tin, cocoa and jute, Mr. Jappe said that depressed times in many parts of the world are being caused by the fact "that we are not buying the usual quantities or paying the usual price."

Production in these countries has continued, however, resulting in surpluses and consequent decline in prices, which can be improved, he said, only "as we resume a more normal rate of consumption."

With the disappearance of surpluses and consequent advance in prices, he said, there will be "increased buying power on the part of the producers, which are mainly European colonies. These colonies will again take larger quantities of manufactured goods from the mother countries, who will then again turn to the United States for the necessary larger quantities of cotton, petroleum, copper, lard, wheat and the like. This, in turn, will again strengthen prices and buying power of American domestic producers and again increase American trade, he believed.

Spain Asks Approval of Envoy

MADRID, Aug. 17 (AP)—Spain has asked Soviet Russia to approve Dr. Marcelino Pascua, former director of health, for the post of Spanish Ambassador at Moscow. Dr. Pascua is known in the United States as he formerly held a fellowship provided by the Rockefellers. Diplomatic relations between Spain and the U. S. S. R. were established recently, but ambassadors have not yet been exchanged.

Tammany Places O'Brien at Head Of Machine Slate

Harman and Fertig Picked as Ballot Mates to Oppose Fusion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Under the seal of the Charles F. Murphy tradition that to succeed it must be united, city Democracy has its mayoralty slate drawn today—a typical ticket without window-dressing, but with all reminders of the débacle of the James J. Walker régime rubbed out.

Teamed with Mayor John Patrick O'Brien for the principal offices are John N. Harman, Kings County clerk and long an intimate friend of Brooklyn's Democratic overlord, Mr. John H. McCooey, for comptroller, and Mr. M. Maldwin Fertig, counsel to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the contribution of the Bronx Democrat leader, Mr. Edward J. Flynn, for president of the Board of Aldermen. Thus is constituted the "well balanced" ticket of tradition that takes signal care of "boss" wishes in the greater city's three chief boroughs. It is as strictly machine-made as the fusion slate is for overthrow of the Wigwam and effecting reforms.

Counsel to Lehman

Mr. Fertig is a Jew, as is the Fusion candidate for aldermanic president, Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, also a Bronx Democrat. He had served 12 years as assistant corporation counsel when he was appointed in 1932 as gubernatorial counsel in Albany.

Mr. Harman has been on the Brooklyn public payroll for 16 years, in addition is a publisher and banker. His Fusion opponent is Maj. W. Arthur Cunningham, independent Democrat of Queens County.

For the important post of New York County district attorney, Mr. Curry designated Magistrate William Copeland Dodge, Tammany "career man," who was a deputy district attorney before reaching the bench—a promotion that he said he was proud of owing to Tammany Hall. The Fusion candidate to succeed the much-criticized Tammany incumbent, Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain, who had announced he would not seek re-election, is Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., Republican, chief Seabury aide in the city-wide inquiry.

If the Tammany ticket stands as written—and there is opening for change even after primary day—the Fusionists are confident that they can beat it in November.

This confidence was voiced by Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, today in a telegram from his summer camp in Canada to Maj. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Fusion candidate for Mayor, in which he said the anti-Tammany ticket "should bestir and gratify the voters of the city as they have not been in generations."

Citizens Aroused

"The stubborn refusal of the Curry-O'Brien administration to reduce expenses, its arrogant resistance to even partial elimination of extravagance, corruption and waste, will I'm sure bring to the polls every citizen who has the slightest capacity for indignation," Mr. Macy declared.

While the Democratic slate adheres to every phase of machine politics, the refusal of place on it to three incumbents who made head lines in the legislative inquiry into the Walker mayoralty indicates a realignation in the organization that Fusion this year is really an effort of independent Democrats to oust Tammany. The three officials turned down are the Borough Presidents of the Bronx and Richmond and Sheriff James A. McQuade of Kings County, self-declared bulwark of 34 indigent relatives of that name. Not even the usual organization device of healing wounded feelings by unobtrusive designation elsewhere was observed.

Many Promotions Mark 16 Years' Service



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

Arthur Bliss Lane

United States Minister to Nicaragua

New U. S. Minister To Nicaragua Fitted By Wide Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—With a background of 16 years' service in the State Department, during which time he occupied subordinate positions in various European countries and acquired fame as an expert on Latin-American affairs, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, for five years councilor of the American Embassy in Mexico City, has been appointed Minister to Nicaragua.

To his new post, Mr. Lane will take his knowledge of United States relations with Latin-America, which he has accumulated since 1925, when he came to Mexico City as first secretary of the embassy when Ambassador Sheffield was serving. Since 1928 he has been councilor of the embassy here, serving with Ambassadors Morrow, Clark and Daniels.

A Yale graduate, after attending schools in Brooklyn where he was born in 1894, he first became connected with the diplomatic service in 1916 when he was named private secretary to the American Ambassador in Rome. After his service in Rome, he was assigned to Berne and later to Warsaw, and in 1923 became assistant to the Undersecretary of State in Washington. In 1925 he was made first secretary of the Embassy in Mexico City and in 1927 was promoted to chief of the division of Mexican affairs. The following year he became councilor of the embassy here.

Radio Sets Tested By Artificial Jolts In British Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Supplying 1500 jolts a minute to radio instruments to see if they will break is the function of a new device of the Gramophone Company here.

This artificial train of which the sole freight is radio receivers and radio gramophones has been designed by the research department of the company to test the ability of their instruments to withstand railway traveling.

It is calculated that on a rail journey of 400 miles a package containing a receiver would get 1500 vibrations a minute, or a total of 36,000 for the journey, so a set can be given the equivalent of a trip from London to Glasgow in the laboratory in 26 minutes. New models are to be left on the "train" for 90 minutes—more than the distance from London to Australia.

There may be as many as 2000 soldered connections linking the parts of an average receiver and if one of these comes adrift the functioning of the set would be impaired. The artificial train designed to test the soundness of the connections comprises a movable platform which is rocked up and down through eccentric cams.

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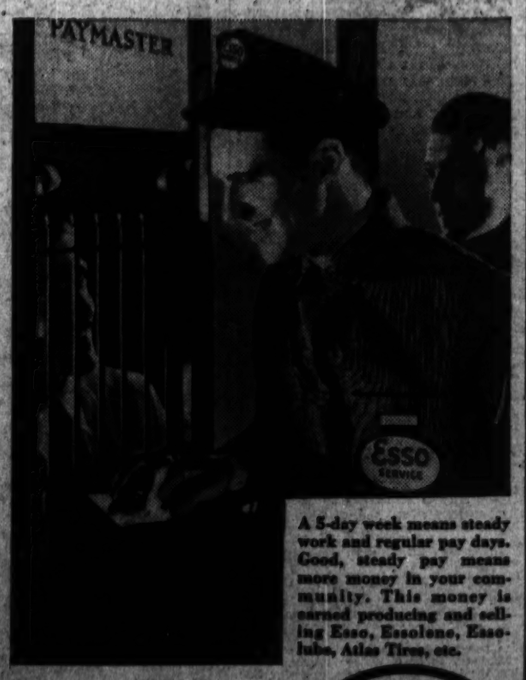
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International Day in Tennis At Forest Hills

Six Members of British Wightman Cup Team Face U. S. Stars

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—International day in the United States lawn tennis championships for women, now in progress at the Forest Hills courts of the West Side Tennis Club, will bring six members of the British Wightman Cup team against the pick of the American players, this afternoon, with only one of the seeded players eliminated.

Joan C. Ridley, the extra starter from Great Britain, who was omitted from the British cup team, but came over on her own account, met with defeat at the hands of a lesser American player, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., yesterday in the lone upset of the singles so far, by a score of 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Miss Ridley Wins in Doubles

Miss Ridley obtained a partial revenge, however, in the doubles, when she eliminated Alice I. Marble and Josephine N. Cruickshank, with the aid of Mrs. H. C. Brunie, formerly Anna Fuller of Boston, in the final match of the day, after the American team, seeded fourth in the draw, had been at match point in the tenth game of the final set, with three chances to win, on Miss Marble's service. But the latter slipped up on her volleys at the critical moment, and the Anglo-American team, unseeded in the draw, won by a score of 5—7, 7—5, 9—7.

All eight of the American seeded players, and most of the British survivors, won easily in straight sets, but another of the British invaders, Margaret C. Scriven, had a close call to win from Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., the former Lillian Scharman, losing the first set, and trailing in the last two. But her courage stood the test, and she ran out the victory by vigorous volleying, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Moody Wins, 6—2, 6—1

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., seven times national champion, playing on the clubhouse court which was the scene of so many final duels before the building of the studium, again played only well enough to win by a score of 6—2, 6—1, from Grace P. Surber, seventeenth in the ranking, by shifting her tactics when she found the Jackson Heights player was outdriving her, and adopting dropshot and chop-play in the second set. She still showed signs of her old-time power, but did not cover court as vigorously. The match ran 30 minutes, far higher than the average of her matches in early rounds in previous years.

Helen H. Jacobs, defending champion, as well as the two most dangerous contenders among the Americans, Alice Marble and Sarah H. Palfrey, won their matches in far more vigorous style, Miss Jacobs defeating little Kathryn Pearson of Houston, Texas, a promising junior player, 6—2, 6—1, while the other pair allowed their opponents only one game each, late in the second set, Miss Palfrey eliminating Marjorie L. Sachs, a fellow member of the Longwood Club, and Miss Marble defeating Virginia B. Rice, another Bostonian, both at 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Ryan-Mrs. Moody Win

Mrs. Moody and Elizabeth M. Ryan, who is making her first American tour in seven years, started their doubles play with a victory over Mrs. Hester and Florence S. LeBoutillier, a team from the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, at Glen Head, 6—1, 6—0, while the balance of the first round was also completed. The defending champions, Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey, who had a bye, will appear this afternoon, against Baroness Levi and Miss Rice, in the final stadium match. The summary:

United States Women's Tennis Championships

Singles—Second Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Grace P. Surber, Jackson Heights, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, England, defeated Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, 6—2, 6—1.

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4.

Mary P. Heeley, England, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—3, 6—0.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Gershon Hirsch, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Louise M. Hofmeister, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Beatrice Bryan, Memphis, Tenn., 6—0, 6—2.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Elizabeth Deike, Altadena, Calif., 6—3, 6—2.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—1.

Freida James, England, defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 6—2, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. H. C. Brunie, White Plains, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0.

Margaret C. Scriven, England, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Glen Cove, N. Y., 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Joan C. Ridley, England, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—0.

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Edith Moore, Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

Baroness Levi and Virginia B. Rice defeated Marjorie L. Sachs and Virginia Ellis, 6—1, 6—1.

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Elizabeth Deike defeated Katharine Winthrop and Grace P. Surber, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Margaret C. Scriven defeated Millicent Hirsh and Anne C. Parry, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock defeated Mrs. Gershon Hirsch and Dorothea Swartz, 6—3, 6—2.

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Anne Page and Theodosia Smith, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Virginia Cross and Mrs. Robert H. Morris defeated Beatrice Symons and Jean A. Burritt, 7—5, 6—3.

Betty M. Nuthall and Frieda James defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr. and Frieda Scharman, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Mrs. William V. Hester Jr. and Florence LeBoutillier, 6—1, 6—0.

Eunice E. Dean and Louise M. Hofmeister defeated Helen L. Jones and Mrs. Jean Arizberger, 6—3, 6—1.

Kathryn Pearson and Eugenie Sampson defeated Barbara Stoddard and Margaret F. Cluett, 6—2, 6—1.

Eliza P. Coxe and Josephine Gray defeated Elizabeth Gorham and Fanny Goodyear, 6—3, 6—1.

Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. H. C. Brunie defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank and Alice I. Marble, 8—7, 7—5, 9—7.

Alice C. Francis and Mae Ceurvorst defeated Charlotte U. Darling and Mrs. Harrison Smith, 8—6, 6—2.

Braves Best Cubs Again and Advance In Senior Circuit

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	64	43	.598
Pittsburgh	62	49	.559
Chicago	61	51	.545
Boston	60	53	.536
St. Louis	61	53	.535
Philadelphia	46	63	.422
Brooklyn	44	63	.411
Cincinnati	44	68	.393

Results Aug. 16

Boston 6, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 1 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 11, Brooklyn 7.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6 (12 innings).
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.

The Boston Braves climbed back into the first division of the National League baseball race yesterday by making it two straight over the third-place Chicago Cubs by a 6-to-1 score. This morning the Tribe has possession of fourth place, just one contest in back of the Cubs. Fred Frankhouse was the hero of the afternoon, for Boston at least, when he held the Chicago club to eight scattered hits, one of them Manager Charlie Grimm's home run in the ninth inning. The Braves won the game with a six-run rally in the eighth, driving Bud Tinning out of the box. Triples by Spohrer and Berger figured prominently in this uprising.

Hal Schumacher blanked the Cincinnati Reds yesterday at the Polo Grounds, giving the New York Giants a 5-to-0 victory. It was New York's twentieth shutout of the season and Schumacher's seventh. Three runs in the third inning were all the Giants needed, but they put across two more in the sixth for good measure. In the third, Schumacher singled to start a rally and Joe Moore and Critz followed with doubles. Critz stole third and a moment later Ott singled him home. Paul Derringer yielded 13 hits in seven innings.

The Pittsburgh Pirates lost ground in the pennant race yesterday when they split a doubleheader with Brooklyn, losing the first by 2 to 1 and winning the second, 11 to 7. The opener went 11 innings and was a pitchers' battle between Van Mungo and Larry French, decided when Danny Taylor hit a homer in the last inning. Taylor also had hit a circuit drive in the sixth. The Pirates pounded three Brooklyn pitchers in the second game for 15 hits and were always in the lead after the second inning. Piet hit a homer for the winners and Frederick connected with one for Brooklyn.

Jimmy Collins hit a home run in the twelfth inning against Philadelphia yesterday at Baker Field, giving the St. Louis Cardinals an even break in a doubleheader. The Phillies won the second game, 2 to 0. The opener was a battle all the way. The Cards used four pitchers, Jess Haines getting credit for the victory. Schulmerich hit a homer for the Phillies and also a single. Austin Moore kept eight St. Louis hits scattered in the second half of the doubleheader, while his mates made the most of five safeties collected off Dizzy Dean.

Miller Leads All Archers for Open Title at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Ralph R. Miller Jr. of Seattle, Washington, national archery champion, captured the Century of Progress open title at Soldier Field here yesterday. His score for three days of shooting was 2695 points. He shot 1323 in double York and 1372 in double American. Mrs. Alta Benedict of Southgate, Ky., won the women's double American round with 838. Miss Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., who won the Columbia round and was leading in the first half of the American, withdrew, as did also her sister, Alice, and Isophene Swendson of St. Paul, who at the time had the first three places. The summary:

Double York and American Rounds—Men

	York	Amer.	Total
R. R. Miller Jr., Seattle	1323	1372	2695
William Brink, Chicago	1256	1165	2421
Frank Breest, Fullerton, Calif.	1062	1146	2208
R. H. Collins, Tulsa, Okla.	1005	1189	2194
William Ostlung, Chicago	833	1010	1843
L. Alexander, Seattle	853	891	1744
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	774	933	1707
J. J. Messick, Chicago	786	896	1681
Kenneth Hazeldine, Terre Haute	773	394	1667
J. G. Brink, Chicago	685	994	1679
J. G. Brink Jr., Chicago	716	842	1558
L. R. Stonsman, Chicago	642	660	1302
R. R. Rush, Chicago	453	934	1387
Harry Lauder, Berwyn	516	865	1381

American Round—Women

Mrs. Alta Benedict, Southgate, Ky.	838
Mrs. R. A. Weber, Chicago	782
Mrs. Alida Cook, Chicago	617
Dorothy Daley, Chicago	602
Harriet Case, Chicago	543
Ann Long, Chicago	466
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	513
Alice Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	419

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	83	43	.664
Minneapolis	70	59	.543
Indianapolis	65	59	.524
St. Paul	66	64	.508
Toledo	60	65	.480
Louisville	58	68	.460
Milwaukee	55	71	.437
Kansas City	49	80	.380

Results Aug. 16

St. Paul 8, Indianapolis 6.
Indianapolis 14, St. Paul 3.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 0.
Milwaukee 9, Columbus 8.
Toledo 5, Kansas City 4.
Minneapolis 16, Louisville 1 (7 innings).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	82	35	.599
Hollywood	81	35	.596
Portland	78	37	.578
Sacramento	79	58	.577
Oakland	63	72	.467
San Francisco	56	80	.412
Missions	56	81	.409
Seattle	49	86	.363

Results Aug. 16

Hollywood 13, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 3.
Missions 8, Seattle 3.
Oakland 9, San Francisco 8.

West Indies Team Playing

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Aug. 17 (Canadian Press)—The British West Indies touring cricket team scored 165 runs in its first innings against Sir Lindsay Parkinson's team yesterday and the home team had replied with 75 for loss of five wickets at the close of play last night. Neither team appeared able to do much with the other's bowling, and the highest score for the day was that of Ben Sealey, West Indies' heavy hitter, who had 38. The match was an unscheduled affair, and it was believed Tuesday the West Indians would rest until Saturday after finishing the third test match against England.

Parker Wins Qualifying Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 17—John B. Parker Jr. of Orange, N. J., captain of Yale's 1933 varsity golf team, won the qualifying-round medal in the annual Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial Cup tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club yesterday with a card of 74.

Shields Defeats Frankie Parker After Four Sets

Stoefen Defaults to Vines When Champion Leads at 6—1, 3—0

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Francis X. Shields of New York, third seeded player in the Newport Casino tennis tournament, today qualified for the semifinal round by coming from behind to register a 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5 victory over Frank A. Parker, the sensational 17-year-old Milwaukee youth, in the most polished match played here this week.

The rangy Shields, who had broken even in their two previous clashes this season, played a spectacular game against the accurate youngster, whose only weakness was his inability to handle the baffling drop shots that his taller opponent sliced over the net to end their thrilling rallies.

Both ended the match with 114 points, but Shields had 41 earned points, 36 placements and five service aces, against Parker's 23 placements. Shields's sharpshooting more than wiped out his 91 errors, 14 more than Parker was charged with.

The youngster appeared to have the final set, when he broke Shields's service to take a 2-1 lead. But he was unable to match the spurt that Shields uncorked to come from behind.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Texas Davis Cup veteran, and runner-up to H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in last year's Casino final, had an uphill battle with Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., before becoming a semifinalist. Allison, in singles competition for the first time since the interzone final against England, spotted Gledhill two sets before hitting his usual stride, which carried him safely through the next three for a 3—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0 victory.

Lester R. Stoefen, lanky Los Angeles player who shared Vines' quarterfinal bracket, reconsidered an early decision to default to the national and defending champion and took the court against him as a light shower fell. They played 10 games. And after Vines won the first set at 6—1 and built up a 3—0 lead in the second, Stoefen conceded the victory to his star opponent.

The default moved Vines into the lower half semifinal bracket that Shields gained with his well-played victory over Parker.

Singles—Fourth Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Manuel Alonzo, New York, 9—11, 7—5, 10—8.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated E. R. Avory, England, 7—5, 6—0.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—2, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Quarterfinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., won from Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 6—1, 3—0 default.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 3—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

Doubles—First Round

Samuel Ewing, Bryn Mawr, Penna., and Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated C. T. Tinling, England, and Martyn Busby, Miami, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., and Norcross S. Tilney Jr., West Orange, N. J., defeated Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia, and Caspar Nannes, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, and Lindley W. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated John R. McLean, Newport, and A. Cushing, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn defeated S. and M. Legendre, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—6.

G. C. Frank, England, and Thomas Fynn, Bayside, L. I., defeated Ogden Coeles and Craig Biddle, Newport, 6—1, 6—1.

Frank A. Parker and Francis X. Shields defeated Sam Lee, Berkeley, Calif., and Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Frederick J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, England, defeated H. H. Hartford and Benjamin Bacon, Newport, 6—0, 6—4.

Williams and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Frank Bowden and Armand Brunean, New York, 6—1, 7—5.

Gledhill and Vines defeated C. H. Beasley and E. T. Matthews, Newport, 6—2, 6—2.

Herbert Bowman and Giles Verstratten, New York, defeated Elliot Hobbs and O. E. Chaquet, Newport, 6—1, 6—1.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, and C. Gene Mako won from J. L. Gibbons and E. T. McCollum, Newark, by default.

Bell and Mangin defeated H. Hunter Lott and William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Manuel Alonso and Arnold Jones, Providence, defeated Robert Kelleher, New York, and S. E. Davenport Jr., Forest Hills, L. I., 6—1, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn defeated Murphy and Tilney, 6—3, 6—3.

Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, won from Joseph Smith and Allan White, Newport, by default.

Richard A. Covington, Asheville, N. C., and Jacobs defeated E. K. Burnett and W. F. Moss, England, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.

Third Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill defeated Herbert Bowman and Giles Verstratten, 6—2, 7—5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	83	56	.597
Rochester	74	64	.536
Baltimore	73	65	.529
Toronto	71	67	.514
Montreal	65	77	.479
Albany	64	71	.474
Buffalo	64	73	.471
Jersey City	54	81	.400

Results Aug. 16

Baltimore 12, Buffalo 5.
Rochester 6, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 14, Newark 0.
Toronto 6, Newark 1.
Albany 6, Montreal 4.

Southern Association

Knoxville	30	19	.612
New Orleans	29	23	.580
Nashville	25	23	.521
Memphis	33	24	.510
Little Rock	26	27	.491
Birmingham	23	28	.479
Chattanooga	24	29	.453
Atlanta	19	33	.373

Results Aug. 16

Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 2.
Knoxville 7, Memphis 3.
Nashville 7, New Orleans 6.
Atlanta 2, Little Rock 1.

Sparkling 70 for Farrell

TORONTO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Johnny Farrell, former national golf champion from Mamaroneck, N. Y., shot a sparkling 70 yesterday as a host of professionals toured the Royal Park Club layout getting the feel of things for the start of the annual 72-hole Canadian open today. Farrell, a semifinalist in the recent United States P. G. A. tournament in Milwaukee, seemed back in the form that won him the American open title in 1928, and he was promptly tabbed with Gene Sarazen, new P. G. A. champion, as the man to beat.

Scoring Record Set at Winnipeg

By the Associated Press

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 17

BASEBALL statisticians had a new mark for their record books today—a total of 54 runs, scored in a nine-inning minor league competition game.

The high figure was established here yesterday when Winnipeg defeated Eau Claire, 35 to 19, in a Northern League contest. In 1922, 49 runs were scored in the National League, Chicago winning from Philadelphia, 26 to 23. The Chicago Nationals, in 1897, scored 36 runs in a game with Louisville, the latter getting 7.

Winnipeg players smashed out 30 hits, against 19 for Eau Claire. The locals also profited by 12 bases on balls, a hit batsman and six errors by the visitors.

Gehrig Ties Scott's Consecutive Game Record at St. Louis

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	72	38	.655
New York	65	43	.602
Philadelphia	55	54	.505
Cleveland	56	59	.487
Detroit	55	58	.487
Chicago	51	59	.464
Boston	48	61	.440
St. Louis	43	72	.388

Results Aug. 16

Washington 5, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 13, New York 3.
Detroit 6, Boston 5.

Henry "Lou" Gehrig yesterday tied the major league record for playing in consecutive games when he was on first base as the St. Louis Browns defeated the New York Yankees, 13 to 3. The big infielder has now been in 1307 straight Yankee games, a feat which ties the record established by Everett Scott several years ago. While Gehrig was making history, the Browns were pounding Yankee pitching for 18 hits, including four doubles and a home run. They batted Charlie Devens, New York freshman right-hander, out of the box in the third inning. Jack Burns led the attack with two doubles and as many singles. Gehrig made two safeties for the Yanks.

Continuing their fast pace, the Washington Senators won their eighth straight game yesterday, defeating the Chicago White Sox, 5 to 1. The victory put the Senators six full contests ahead of New York in the American League baseball race. Earl Whitehill, veteran left-hander, pitched and won his sixteenth game of the season. The Senators gave him good support. Manager Joe Cronin hit a homer, while Goslin contributed a pair of doubles. Luke Applying produced Chicago's only run by hitting a homer in the fifth.

Three successive singles in the ninth inning yesterday gave the Cleveland Indians a 5-to-4 victory over the Philadelphia Athletics. Porter, Cissell and Averill came through with the timely drives. Merrit Cain pitched the entire game for the Athletics, and, although touched for 10 hits, did very well. Hildebrand started for the Indians and lasted six innings. Mel Harder finished, and was, of course, the winning pitcher. Frank Higgins made three of Philadelphia's 15 hits.

Detroit defeated Boston yesterday at Navin Field, 6 to 5, mostly because Carl Fischer stopped a dangerous Red Sox rally in the ninth inning. The Tigers were away to an early lead when they touched Lloyd Brown for three runs in the first inning. Bucky Walters tied the score for Boston in the third, however, by hitting a homer after Brown had walked and Warstler had singled. A double by Werber and Walters' single put the losers within one run of the Tigers in the ninth, but Fischer was equal to the occasion.

Vanitie Victorious As Yachts Leave Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 17—Having run their easting down, the two score of boats in the New York Yacht Club fleet headed back for Newport with a scheduled run today to the Cape Cod Canal, and a race out of Buzzard's Bay tomorrow, which will end the annual cruise.

The yachtsmen enjoyed a delightful sail across Massachusetts Bay yesterday from Provincetown. The weather was very clear and while the breeze was not over five knots, it was sufficient to give all hands good racing and waft them into the harbor before sunset.

Gerard B. Lambert's white-masted sloop, Vanitie, led the fleet at the finish, but as she and Weetamoe had sailed 10 miles off the straight course, they had difficulty in beating smaller craft.

At 1 both yachts were standing straight into the Atlantic with Spain as the nearest land ahead. Vanitie was the first to turn back to the true course and reached the finish some 14 minutes ahead of Weetamoe which she beat by 9m. 3s. in corrected time, the longest margin for Vanitie since the two began racing two years ago. After yesterday's race the season's score, boat for boat, stood 9 to 9, but with the time allowance Weetamoe had a lead of 11 to 7.

Hagen Recovers to Win

GLASGOW, Scot., Aug. 17 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen continued his successful exhibition golf tour of the British Isles yesterday as he defeated Jack McLean, Scotland's leading amateur, 2 and 1, in a 36-hole match, after being 1 down at the end of the first 18. The Hagen, playing on the Harston course for the first time, failed to win a single hole of the first 18. McLean shot a 67. But Hagen won five of the first nine in the afternoon, squared the match on the twenty-ninth, and went on to score a medal 66. McLean in the meantime lost his fine touch and could do no better than a 77 against Hagen's brilliant golf.

Bellport Yacht Club Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBER POINT, L. I., Aug. 17—Captained by Joan Earle, the Bellport Yacht Club won the first women's yachting championship regatta ever held by the Great South Bay Yacht Racing Association yesterday with 19 points to its credit. West Hampton and Bayville tied for second place with 16 points each. Seven clubs competed, and the trophy is known as the Morgan Bowl. Commodore Henry Morgan of the Timber Point Y. C. donated the trophy, which must be won three times to become the permanent possession of a club.

Bonura to White Sox

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announced last night the purchase of first baseman Zeke Bonura from the Dallas club of the Texas League. Terms of the deal were not disclosed. Bonura, who is leading the Texas League in hitting, will report as soon as the Texas League play-off is completed.

Mexico's Football Rescued

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17 (AP)—The University of Mexico is to have a football coach again next year through the generosity of Harry F. Sinclair, oil man. Allan Converse, former Yale player, will arrive here late this week, Leopoldo Noriega, manager of the team, announced yesterday, and take charge of the squad that already has practised a month on its own. Converse's home is in Greenwich, Conn.

East Defeats West in Second Polo Game 12-8

Third Match Required to Play Off 'World Series' Tie at Lake Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 17—East evened the score against the West in the polo World Series, a Century of Progress event, held at Onwentsia Club here yesterday before 10,000 spectators. With a shifted and improved lineup, the 32-goal team from the East triumphed, 12 to 8, in the second game. The score is now one each, calling for a third game to be played next Sunday.

Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the highest ranked polo player in the United States, shifted his best scoring shotmaker, W. P. C. Guest, from No. 3 to No. 1, put E. A. S. Hopping, an alternate, in at No. 2 and played No. 3 himself. R. R. Guest again played back.

This new combination proved its value throughout the game, and especially in the first chukker, when it gave the East the upper hand which it never released. While the West seemed equal in play through the field, its goal attempts were wild. East, feeding Winston Guest, enabled him to score three goals.

Hopping, who displaced Michael Phipps on the East team, played hard to justify the change, and in the opinion of many he made good. He was in the thick of the scrimmage at all times, and scored goals in the third, fourth, fifth and seventh chukkers. Only Winston Guest shot as many goals.

Captain Hitchcock himself played a brilliant game from start to finish. His long shots thrilled the crowd time after time.

East	West
No. 1—W. P. C. Guest	Aidan Roark Neil McCarthy
2—E. A. S. Hopping	E. J. Bosseke Jr.
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	Cecil Smith
Back—R. R. Guest	R. W. Williams, Roark

Score—East 12, Goals, W. P. C. Guest 4, Hopping 4, Hitchcock 3, and R. R. Guest 1 for East; Roark 3, Smith 2, Bosseke, Williams and foul award for West. Fouls—Hitchcock 2, W. Guest and Hopping, East; Roark 2, Williams, West. Umpires—Capt. W. J. White and J. W. Webb. Referee—F. S. Von Stade. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

By-Plays

To Curtail Jockeying in Hockey

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE teams have in times past been confronted with the problem of whether to finish first in the regular season for glory, or second or even third, so as to pick their opponents in the playoffs. It now looks as if Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins, had devised what appears to be the proper solution for this problem and, at the same time, how to reward the best teams. Under the new plan, the players' shares of the playoffs will be divided 50 per cent to the winners of the regular season's places and 50 per cent to the winner of the playoff. Thirty-five per cent of what is left will go to the second-place teams in the season's play and playoff, and 15 to the third-place teams. In order to benefit most under the new plan it will be imperative for a team to win first place in the regular season and then go on through to win the playoffs. Stalling in order to place second or third in the regular season so as to avoid or pick certain opponents will prove costly and this should also speed up the games during the regular season.

* * *

Trophies May Travel Overseas

In three of the United States sporting championships which will be decided within the next few weeks the question as to which if any of the three title defenders will be successful in retaining his or her championship another year is not the chief one at the present time. The titles under consideration are the women's lawn tennis and golf and the men's lawn tennis and the main question is as to whether or not the titles and their accompanying trophies will remain in the United States. Each of these championships has one of the strongest entries from foreign countries that has ever been recorded and it looks as if the American players would be hard pressed in keeping at least two of the trophies from taking their departure to fields afar. The women's lawn tennis championship, despite the fact that one of the strongest British invasions is visiting Forest Hills, should remain at home with Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. an overwhelming favorite to win the title and trophy for the eighth time. A record entry list of 119 is reported for women's golf and with Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. not a contestant for the first time in over a decade and with Enid Wilson, the British titleholder and one of the best women golfers ever turned out by any country, competing, Virginia Van Wie, the present titleholder, and the other United States players will have their hands full. The other championship is the men's lawn tennis singles, with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defending. This tournament also is well flavored with internationalism, and as Jack C. Crawford of Australia is among the overseas entries, this title and trophy are far from certain to remain in their home country.

Equator Air Colder than North Pole's If You Go High Up, Astronomer Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Progress in the study of cyclones, the exploration of the stratosphere and more exact weather forecasting will be made by using light balloons carrying self-recording instruments, declared Dr. J. Bjerknes, eminent Norwegian meteorologist, in a recent lecture at the University of Toronto.

Dr. Bjerknes, who is giving a series of lectures during his visit here, declared that while Professor Pickard had reached a height of 16,000 meters in his trip into the stratosphere, these balloons, which are only about a yard in diameter, go up more than 20 miles. When they blow up in the thin air, as they must eventually, the delicate instruments are brought to earth by the little parachutes that are folded on top of the balloons. While many of these instruments are lost when they fall into the ocean or in the far North, about 90 per cent are returned in densely populated areas.

On the instruments thus recovered is shown a record of temperature, humidity and pressure. A self-sending radio has been invented by a Russian natural scientist to decrease loss of records over areas where the chance of recovery is small.

Under a certain height the world is a greenhouse, explained Dr. Bjerknes, the atmosphere letting in the sun and preventing earthly radiations from getting out. The high-up temperature over the equator is colder than above the north pole.

Mills Income Tax Suit Dismissed in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17 (AP)—A citizens' suit against former Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden L. Mills, Robert H. Lucas and other federal officials seeking $1,318,000 for alleged failure to collect income taxes, has been dismissed by Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson.

The suit charged failure to collect taxes from William F. Knebelkamp on profits alleged to have been made on an illegal whisky transaction. Judge Dawson said there was a "misjoiner of parties in the suit" and that it was "fatally lacking in definiteness."

'Negative Values' Govern, Novelist Tells Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 17—Some general characteristics of post-war writing were pointed out by speakers at the Rocky Mountain Writers' Conference here during its closing sessions last week.

It has been a time when negative values have been dominant, Margaret Widdemer, novelist and poet, said. Further, these values which govern or motivate the writer have been largely intellectual, rather than social or moral.

In some of the more important fiction there has been an attempt to divorce art from reality. The art of D. H. Lawrence is quite another thing than reality.

In the pulp-paper fiction field, there has been a greater reliance than heretofore upon the pattern, Mr. Willard E. Hawkins, publisher of Author and Journalist, said. Now some few publishers of the cheap magazines will not permit the hero of their western stories to be other than a cowboy.

Mr. Robert Edmund Jones, producer and director of "The Merry Widow," shown at the Central City Play Festival, addressed the conference. Excellence in acting, he said, lies largely in the actor's ability to convince the audience that he, too, knows and understands the bit of life being portrayed on the stage even as the audience does. Amateur acting is as interesting as professional, he ventured, when the amateur succeeds in so reflecting the experience of the audience.

Larchmont Y. C. Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 17—Scoring 45 points and never finishing lower than third place, the Larchmont Yacht Club won the junior yacht-racing championship of Long Island Sound, yesterday, when the fourth and fifth races of the five-race series were sailed. Black Rock Y. C. took the runner-up prize with 30 points. This is the second time that the Pequot Trophy has been won by a Larchmont crew since it was put up for competition in 1924. By winning this championship, the Larchmont crew secured the right to represent Long Island Sound in the national junior races for the Sears Bowl off Gloucester, Mass.

Miss Wilson and Partner Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Aug. 17—Enid Wilson, British woman golf champion, and Mrs. Walter G. Phippen of the Oyster Harbor Club, won the 36-hole four-ball tournament of the Kittansett Club, yesterday, in a playoff of a triple tie. The two other pairs who tied for first with cards of 153 were Deborah Verry of the home club and Jane Broadwell of the Longmeadow Country Club, and Mrs. William M. Perris Jr., and Frances Stebbins of the Brae Burn Country Club.

Coach Given Release

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Aug. 17 (AP)—Ray Dauber, basketball and track coach at Mississippi State College, at his own request, has been released from his contract by the athletic board of control to permit him to accept a coaching position at Tulane University.

Lacquehay Wins Title

PARIS, Aug. 17 (AP)—Charles Lacquehay of France won the international motor-paced bicycle championship Tuesday, negotiating the distance of 100 kilometers in 1h. 20m. 36.2s. Franco Giorgetti of Italy, noted six-day rider, finished second.

LET'S HAVE A

Code for housewives, too

WITH SHORTER WORKING HOURS * AND FEWER * WORKING DAYS



ISN'T it about time somebody organized a code for *housewives?* For who works harder or longer or more steadily or at lower wages!

Unfortunately, it is not in our power to write such a code much as we might wish to. We can, however, suggest a method of shortening your working hours and reducing the length of your working days.

That method is to use more electricity and to employ more electric appliances in your home. The newest electric appliance to shorten the housewife's working day is the modern electric range. More and more women are turning to it. It is fast, it is wonderfully efficient, it is superbly clean, and—here's a point we wish to emphasize—it is truly economical.

Recent tests at the Edison Friendly Kitchen give us these figures:

Breakfast for four:	*less than 2 cents to cook*
Luncheon for six:	*less than 4 cents to cook*
Dinner for six:	*less than 10 cents to cook*

These figures are genuine, reliable, authentic—measured by residence meter.

Of course, you can afford to cook electrically, but, if you doubt it, just come in and talk it over with us . . . then you'll know the truth about the modern way to cook—which is *electrically!*

NRA

THE Edison COMPANY OF BOSTON

The Home Forum

The Lady and the Almanac

OLD almanacs always delight me. When I look through them, my mind is carried back a hundred years to the time when the almanac (often pronounced almanick) was, next to the Bible, the most widely read book in the American home. Its aim was to present most of the information that the householder needed to guide him in his affairs outdoors and in, as well as to provide a certain amount of entertainment. The almanac hung from a nail beside the kitchen shelf, and I can imagine great-grandfather pushing back his spectacles to study the "weather prognostics." It took the place of the daily newspaper, the agricultural magazine, the cook book, and the Government bulletin, and it further provided an abundance of easily assimilated proverbial wisdom.

An old almanac is still interesting reading, if you are anything of an antiquarian. Its array of unrelated and often useless facts offers a certain fascination; one never knows what realm of human knowledge will be confidently entered next. And the quaint woodcuts at the tops of the calendar pages, each depicting some form of seasonable rural activity flanked by the appropriate signs of the zodiac, hold a charm of their own.

Above all the almanac treated exhaustively of that most universally absorbing of all topics of human intercourse, the weather. The weather was the almanac's keystone and foundation, the basic reason for its existence. It offered you whatever you wanted, from mystic astrology to commonsense experience and commonplace platitudes. It let you into the secrets of the changing moon, so that you were never at a loss to know when to plant beets or start on a journey. And over the whole it cast the glamour of high-sounding and learned words. I am still trying to find out what is meant by a "soliterraneous storm period."

* * *

There lies before me as I write a unique publication of considerable human and antiquarian interest, entitled "The Lady's Annual Register and Housewife's Almanac." The name of the editor is given as Caroline Gilman, author of "Poetry of Traveling in the United States," "Love's Progress," "Holiday Book," etc. The "Register" first made its appearance in 1838, and was published in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Apparently it survived but a few years and then vanished from the American scene. The copy before me is dated 1840. I am inclined to believe that the "Register" was the only almanac ever published expressly for the distaff side of the household and that Mrs. Gilman was the pioneer of her sex in almanac making. I have become curious to know who she was.

Within the past two or three years, the American reading public has been made more or less familiar with the story of "Godey's Lady's Book," the forerunner of our numerous and profitable women's magazines, and with its remarkable editor, Sarah Josepha Hale. But this was not the only publication addressed to American women of a hundred years ago, nor was Mrs. Hale the only woman editor. The name of Caroline Gilman should not be forgotten.

Born Caroline Howard, in Boston in 1794, she lived to the ripe old age of ninety-three and in her day and generation she was famous. She was married to a clergyman in 1819 and moved to Charleston, South Carolina, where she lived until 1870 when she returned, a widow, to Cambridge. She has commonly been classed as a Southern authoress.

At a very early age, she developed poetical tendencies. She turned the multiplication table into rhyme and wrote her school themes in verse. Her first poem to be published was written when she was sixteen. In 1832 she began to edit one of the first publications for children to be issued in the United States—"The Southern Rosebud." A year later it was enlarged to appeal to adults as well as to children, became a family magazine, and was rechristened "The Southern Rose." It was continued until 1839.

Mrs. Gilman, I learn, was one of the most popular authoresses of her day. She wrote largely for children and in praise of home and the domestic virtues. She raised the writing of household hints to an art. Her first book, published in 1834, was "Recollections of a Housekeeper," an account of the humors and woes of early married life. "Recollections of a Southern Matron" appeared in 1836, to be followed by a dozen other volumes in prose and verse.

* * *

But to return to her almanac. She did not write the whole of it herself. She resorted to various sources for her instructive material, and her poems and short tales are for the most part signed by others; but, as she frequently printed a credit line, it seems safe to assume that such material as is not so labeled was her own. If that is so, she must be credited with gifts and sentiments worthy of notice. For example, her January section opens with this paragraph on "Parlor Plants":

"Foreigners often remark on the dearth of parlor plants in the United States. Next in attraction to a cheerful face is that of bright flowers and fresh verdure on a wintry day. The rapid improvements in heating houses with stoves and furnaces will probably lead to a more brilliant display of parlor plants. In driving through a city, one feels greeted as by a friend when a flower looks out with its soft smile through a window pane. And who has not known an out-of-door vexation forgotten or soothed by watching the unfolding of a leaf or bud within?"

She was right. Forty or fifty years later it was a rare home that did not show blooming plants in its windows, and it is to be hoped that the foreigners were better pleased.

My copy of the "Register" is a book of one hundred and eight pages, bound in yellow paper covers. In addition to the usual monthly calendars and almanac information, it is filled with a variety of gardening and household hints, cooking recipes, jokes and anecdotes, moral and philosophical reflections, short stories, poems and ballads. It is all ladylike enough, but not so stiffly prudish and Victorian as one might expect. Nor did the editor yield to the common temptation to appeal to popular superstitions in regard to cures and long-range weather predictions. On the whole, it is a book of rare good sense and one cannot help feeling that Caroline Gilman was a remarkable woman for her time.

So far as I am able to judge, her garden instructions and cooking recipes are useful, reliable, and to the point. I have learned something from the latter. The book tells me that "it is a curious fact in natural history that it is only female and not male mosquitoes which are the torment of mankind." Also that "if you hang an acorn by a string about half an inch above the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass, it will throw down long white roots, while its stem will rise upward and become decorated with bright green and delicate leaves." I am persuaded to try this "pretty experiment" sometime.

I wish I had space to reprint all that is said here about cold-water bathing. It isn't such a horribly complicated matter as Mrs. Gilman's contemporaries apparently believed. She urges them to try it, and she offers many suggestions for the simplification or the elaboration of the rite.

"You may stand on a carpet or the floor to perform the operation," she says, "or you may spread down a coarse towel, or cloth, or rug; or you may have a shallow vessel like a baking pan, if you choose, to stand in. We have said that you may stand on the floor or carpet. Miss Farrar in her 'Young Ladies' Friend' has told us this. She says the process may be performed while standing on the carpet without letting a drop of water fall on it. It only requires a little tact and practice."

Thank you, Caroline. It is worth trying, anyway.

WALTER A. DYER.

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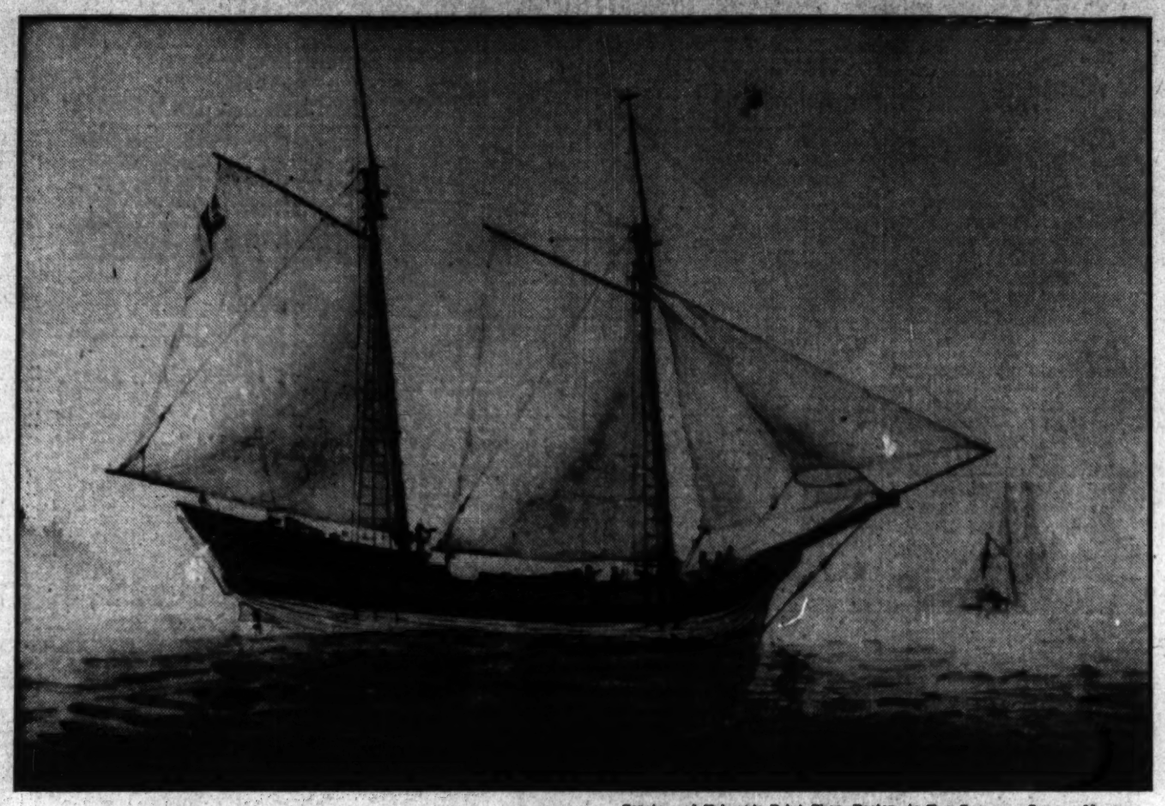
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

When the Salt-Hay Making Was Over

Westward from the farm, beyond an expanse of almost level country, a low range of hills made a near horizon. They were grey in the drought, and bare like a piece of moorland, save where the fences barred them, or a stunted tree stood up against the sky, leaning away from the winter storms toward a more sheltered and fertile inland region. The windward side of the Marsh Island itself was swept clean by the sea winds; it was only on the southern and western slopes that the farmer's crops, his fruit-trees, and his well-stocked garden found encouragement to grow. Eastward, on the bleak downs, a great flock of sheep nibbled and strayed about all day, and blinked their eyes at the sun. The island was a thrifty estate; going backward a little in these latest years, the neighbors whispered, but more like an old-country habitation than many homes of this newer world.

The salt-hay making was over at last. The marshes were dotted as far as eye could see by the round haystacks with deftly pointed tops. These gave a great brilliance of color to the landscape, being unfaded yet by the rain and snow that would dull their yellow tint later in the year. September weather came early, even before its appointed season, and there was a constant suggestion of autumn before the summer was fairly spent. The delicate fragrance of the everlasting-flowers was plainly noticeable in the dry days that followed each other steadily. The summer was ripe early this year, and the fruits reddened, and the flowers all went to seed, and the days grew shorter in kindly fashion, being so pleasant that one could not resent the hurrying twilight, or now and then the acknowledged loss of a few minutes of daylight. From the top of the island hill a great fading countryside spread itself wide and fair, and seaward the sails looked strangely white against the deepened blue of the ocean. There were more coasting-vessels than could usually be seen, even in midsummer, as if great flocks of them had grown that year, like the birds.—From "A Marsh Island," by SARAH ORNE JEWETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Heeltapper Schooner, Hannah: From a Water Color Drawing by Winthrop Pratt Jr.

A Canine Customer

"T'ien! . . . T'ien!"

The strolling sweet-seller, making his rounds through the village with twin baskets balanced from his shoulder by means of a wooden yoke, cupped his dirty hand to his mouth and shouted his sales cry. Big and shambling in his weathered blue garments, he was a raw-boned man with a kind, homely face.

At the familiar sound of his hoarse voice there came a scattered slamming of doors throughout the village, and a ragged troop of peasant children emerged from behind the mud walls. They swarmed behind him like the children of Hamelin after the Pied Piper, with big, worn *tung zerh*, or copper coins, clasped in their grimy little fists. The vendor smiled and, carefully setting down his baskets in the dust of the road, he picked up the littlest child in his arms. It was a tiny girl with a pair of red trousers tucked about her waist and a pigtail wound with magenta string standing upright on the top of her head. Her wee hand was folded around a single copper which, after long and timid deliberation, she exchanged for a handful of greasy peanuts. One after another the children solemnly made their selections, while the sweet-seller stood by with indulgent patience.

Presently there came a little stir of attention in the group; from behind a shaded compound wall rapped a high sharp sound of "Bow wow! Bow wow!" The children clasped their sticky hands delightedly, and the smile deepened in the dusty creases around the vendor's eyes.

"Hsiao go lai la!" he exclaimed. ("The little dog comes!")

The flimsy red gate was flung open by a genial old man with white cotton trousers and a blue cotton jacket, who stepped over the sill in the wake of a bustling black-and-white dog—a dog whose spaniel blood predominated over obvious strains of "wonk," or Chinese mongrel. The dog was fat and well-brushed and eminently self-respecting; he hurried out of the courtyard with as much pompous zeal as his short legs and his long dignity would permit.

Taking up his stance a few feet away from the vendor's baskets, he waited expectantly, his brown eyes gleaming, his red tongue hanging out in an eager curve, his bushy tail draped tensely behind him. The children stood back, giggling and chattering softly; but the owner, relishing the effect which he and his pet were creating, took his time in giving the signal. At length he essayed a step forward and tossed a copper coin into the dusty road some ten or twelve feet to the right.

"Mai la!" he commanded. ("Buy something!")

Instantly the little dog sped forward, picked up the big brown coin between his teeth, trotted up to the vendor, dropped the money into the small wicker basket of change, and opened his mouth to receive the little sweet doughcake which the old merchant held ready to slip into it. Then he ambled back to his master, munching noisily and licking his chops.

"Mai la!"

Again the coin shot forward; again the small dog rushed out to buy himself a sweet—a sticky red imitation of a foreign gumdrop, this time. At each exhibition the children shrieked and gurgled, jumping up and down on their little bare toes. A group of grown-ups had gathered in a cackling throng, and several of them contributed coppers to the shaggy performer's feast. At length, however, the owner bowed in modest acknowledgment and called his pet back into the compound.

The grown-ups went back to their rough plows and their crude millrollers, chuckling and jabbering; the children stood by the roadside in a little knot, sucking their sweets with absorbed enjoyment. The old vendor with the kind face picked up his baskets and strolled along the road toward the next village. *"T'ien!"* he called. *"T'ien!"* Inside the shaded courtyard the little dog barked, impatient for more. But the show was over.

M. M. M.

Biography by Mirror

In a large room of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence are gathered together a group of portraits of great painters, painted by themselves from their reflections in the glass. These portraits are full of significance and rich suggestion for the lives and characters of the painters. At the same time there is usually a certain suggestion of artifice in the pose and expression, a lack of the direct, unconscious sincerity which the same artist would have caught and conveyed in dealing with another sitter. So with even the greatest autobiographies. They are a mine of information which no biographer could overlook. They often afford the most startling and penetrating gleams of sudden veracity. Yet often also there is about them just the suggestion of artifice and pose which belongs to the self-painting, a certain strain of unreality, quite different from the simple reflection of a soul which is living in the moment with no consciousness whatever of producing an effect on anyone else.

The great autobiographies of the world have often come from people who, in their actual lives, have been peculiarly reserved and unapproachable, but who seem to have saved up the frankness of years to bestow it in ungarnered opulence upon the curious, or, alas, too often, the careless, ear of far-off posterity. Montaigne remarks how odd it is that, when a friend wants to know the inmost secrets of his heart, he has to recommend him to his bookseller. But the same thing has happened over and over, and always will. You shrink from intimate confidences with your own family. You hide your motives and your passions and your sufferings in dim corners, where the curious eye of your nearest friend cannot penetrate. Then you suddenly tear off the veil and fling the deepest tattered lining of the mystery out to be shaken and unraveled by the wind and sunshine of the open world. You pretend that you want absolute secrecy and silence. Yet at the same time, you are always speaking so that all the world may hear. In the words that Mrs. Burr quotes from Marie Bashkirtseff, you write "as if no one in the world were to read it, yet with the purpose of being read."—GAMALIEL BRADFORD, in "Biography and the Human Heart." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

To Music Bent

To Musicke bent is my retyred minde,
And fain would I some song of pleasure sing:
But in vaine joyes no comfort now I finde:
From heav'nly thoughts all true delight doth spring.
Thy power, O God, thy mercies to record
Will sweeten ev'ry note and ev'ry word.

All earthly pompe or beauty to expresse,
Is but to carve in snow, on waves to write.
Celestial things though men conceive them lesse.
Yet fullest are they in themselves of light:
Such beames they yield as know no means to dye:
Such heate they cast as lifts the spirit high.

—THOMAS CAMPION, in "Songs." (1613.)

THE rich romance of old sailing ships, in the days when New England vessels roamed the seven seas, has been recaptured by Winthrop Pratt Jr., in his water color drawings.

Mr. Pratt has been studying these old craft "since I was six," to use his own words, and he has painted several hundred of them. He works exclusively in water color and has done what he believes are the only ship miniatures in existence. Besides painting old vessels, Mr. Pratt spends his time building ship models and digging into the sailing history of Kennebunkport, Maine—a port which he claims is as rich in ship history as the more famous harbors of Bath and Bangor.

The Heeltapper schooner, Hannah, built in 1775, was the first ship in the United States Navy. Small and somewhat ineffectual in naval combat, she was in service only a few years. Of a type built only at Marblehead and used for fishing purposes, the name Heeltapper derives from the fact that the craft looks like nothing more than a shoe turned upside down. Mr. Pratt states that she was probably evolved from the Dutch sailing ships, which were similar in design.

When one thinks of the vessels of a sailing era that is ended, one imagines rather more beauty and grace than the Hannah boasts. Yet, historically, she was the forerunner of the United States Navy of today, and little did she presage its remarkable growth.

Mr. Pratt has exercised the utmost care in re-creating his old ships. Before the actual drawing is begun, he secures the ship's plan if possible. If this is not available, he finds out all the dimensions and draws his own plan. To further insure accuracy, he works from models, old prints or photographs if they are available. Sometimes he has worked for more than three years in assembling material for a drawing.

To bring the full note of reality to his work, the artist uses as a background for some of the pictures the coast line as it existed in the days when the vessels were on the high seas. Despite all this scholarly research, however, Mr. Pratt's ships are imbued with all the tang and freshness of a stiff sea breeze, the romance of the old sailing days. They are indeed similar to the once popular ship prints, but the third dimensional fills them out and furnishes new freshness. The artist has confined himself to New England vessels which were being sailed prior to 1890.

Harbor Matin

I glimpse a bit of rainbow in the mist
Above the glassy, early-morning tide,
Where gulls in silent squadrons dip and ride,
Unmindful that the climbing sun has kissed
The mountain tops, the harbor spars, and soon
Will repossess the opalescent haze—
And ruin fishing—with a golden blaze
Of shadow-making light. A mimic noon
Revives the heat despite the breath of wind
Which stirs the vapors. Hulls of anchored boats,
Far out, lie black against the sun like motes
Within a glaring eye. A warbler's thinned,
Ecstatic trilling from the wooded shore
Vies with the fishing smack's staccato roar.

RADCLIFFE CRANDALL.

"A pervading influence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "atmosphere," in frequent use at the present time, is defined in part by a standard English dictionary as, "a pervading influence."

Many persons think of atmosphere only in terms of so-called material sensation, such as hot or cold, damp or foggy. And hygiene concerns itself with the purification of air in buildings, and the importance of its freshness may be exaggerated to the verge of a cult.

On the other hand, when reference is made to the atmosphere of a home, an assemblage, a picture, a play, or even a community, this is taken to mean the dominant "pervading influence." This is a recognition of the quality of thought prevailing, or that which inspires a given intellectual or artistic achievement.

The nature of the atmosphere which transcends the mutable and evanescent was revealed to Mary Baker Eddy as a result of years devoted to determined research and study of the Bible for the purpose of discovering how the healing works of Jesus the Christ were accomplished. With luminous simplicity she refers to Christian Science, her discovery, thus (No and Yes, p. 9): "Divinely defined, Science is the atmosphere of God." Countless times have students of this Science found that the reverent and consecrated study of their textbooks has awakened them to recognize the presence of the spiritual atmosphere in which their own problems and those of others, whether of sin or sickness, lack or sorrow, have been solved.

One student proved to herself that this atmosphere of Truth could heal her of fear, and enable her subsequently to help a fellow traveler. She had enjoyed three weeks of fine weather in Ireland, but the day of departure for England broke in storm and driving rain. The student had experienced violent storms abroad on distant seas and oceans without any apprehension of danger, yet now extreme fear possessed her at the prospect of at most a few hours in the channel. But almost at once she said firmly to herself: "This fear is no part of you. It is sheer suggestion and must be dismissed. Your understanding of Christian Science sets your feet upon the Rock." The Golden Text for that week's lesson in the *Christian Science Quarterly* flashed into her thought. It read in part, "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters: . . . the Lord is upon many waters." At once all fear vanished, for the student clearly realized that the voice of the Christ, Truth, could be heard just as clearly on the waters that day as when it calmed the fears of the disciples and bade the waves on the Sea of Galilee, "Be still."

Later, on the crowded mail boat, a lady looking ill and agitated seated herself by the student. At once she announced that she had great fear of the sea, bemoaned the fact that every berth had been taken, that she suffered from seasickness even in calm weather, and quoted a sailor she had overheard on deck saying, "It's bound to be bad outside."

The student reminded her that the rain had stopped, and already the wind was less violent. The student said no more, but she remembered her recent experience, and with a thought of loving compassion, realizing that in the universe of Spirit no child of divine Love could be either seasick or frightened, she opened the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and was soon absorbed in study.

It seemed a very short passage, and when someone came down and said, "It was glorious when the sun shone," the traveler who had been so full of forebodings sprang to her feet exclaiming, "I never had such a crossing before. I felt as steady as a rock." To the student it seemed significant that the same simile was used which had come to her own thought in the morning. "The voice of the Lord," of Truth, had spoken to each in turn, and the sunlight of Love had dispelled the miasma of fear; for as Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 260), "Pure Mind gives out an atmosphere that heals and saves."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

To a Humming Bird

Oh, fairy creature of exquisite grace,
Pause here a moment in your winged haste:
Drink the rich nectar that lies hidden in
These lily-cups, so tapering and thin.
Where do you store that ceaseless whirring power
That sends you swiftly through the summer air?
Pausing above each fragrant, honeyed flower,
Then darting down and with precision rare
Drink your fill of some rich hidden store
That brings you daily back again for more.

Beside my window where the bushes lace
Their green young tendrils in surprising grace
You whir and sparkle in the summer sun;
Your jeweled necklace glitters as you come
Nearer and nearer to the quiet place
Where I sit silent, loving your wild grace;
Loving the music of your whirring wings,
The ceaseless action of your restless flight;
Loving the quiet the early evening brings,
The hours of wonder and of still delight.

I do not know your habits, fairy bird,
Nor have I found your tiny hidden nest,
But oh, I know that, should I speak a word,
You would go darting off with startled zest.
Often I sit here, thrilling at the sight,
Of your wee, whirring wings, spread wide in flight.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

"ВСЕПРОНИКАЮЩЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

СЛОВО "атмосфера," которое теперь так часто в ходу, определяется, между прочим, в одном образцовом диксионере, как "всепроникающее влияние."

Многие думают об атмосфере в смысле так называемых, материальных ощущений, как жара, или холод, сырость, или туман. Гигиена в свою очередь заботится о вентиляции зданий, причем свежему воздуху приписывается иногда столь преувеличенное значение, которое уже граничит с своего рода культом.

С другой стороны, когда речь идет о домашней атмосфере или об атмосфере в каком-либо собрании, атмосфере картины, театральной пьесы, или даже об атмосфере целого общества, то говорится это в смысле преобладающего "всепроникающего влияния." Этим как-бы подчеркивается характер господствующей мысли, или то чем одушевлено данное интеллектуальное или художественное произведение.

Сущность той атмосферы, которая поднимается над всем переменчивым и эфемерным, открылась Mary Baker Eddy после многих лет посвященных определенным исканиям в изучении Библии, с целью найти, как совершалось врачевание Иисусом Христом. Ясно и просто она говорит о Христианской Науке, своем открытии, так: (No and Yes; стр. 9) "В божественном определении, Наука есть атмосфера Бога." Бесконечное множество раз ученики этой Науки убеждались, что благодаря благоговейному и проникновенному изучению книг текста — Библии и "Science and Health,"—они начинали сознавать присутствие духовной атмосферы, где разрешались проблемы свои и чужие, проблемы греха, или болезни, нужды или горя.

Одна особа, изучавшая Христианскую Науку убедилась на себе, что атмосфера Истины не только исцелила ее от страха, но и дала вследствие этого возможность помочь одной попутчице. В течении трех недель эта особа наслаждалась в Ирландии прекрасной погодой, но в тот день когда ей надо было уезжать в Англию, разразились гроза и проливной дождь. Особе этой в свое время пришлось побывать в страшные бури на далеких морях и океанах, не испытывая, при этом никаких опасений. Теперь же ее охватил отчаянный страх при мысли, что придется провести самое большое несколько часов на пролив. Но она тут-же сказала себе: "Страх этот не в тебе. Это просто навождение, от которого надо отделаться. Твое понимание Христианской Науки укрепит твои ноги на Скале." Внезапно осенили ее слова Золотого Текста из урока в Christian Science Quarterly текущей недели: "Глас Господень над водами; . . . Господь над водами многими." Страх ее мгновенно исчез, ибо она ясно поняла, что голос Христа, Истины может быть над водами услышен так же явственно теперь, как и тогда когда он успокоил напуганных учеников, сказав бушующему Галилейскому Морю: "Умолкни, перестань."

Позже в битком набитом пароходе к ней подсела дама, выглядевшая больной и встревоженной. Она тут-же заявила соседке что страшно боится моря, затем стала жаловаться, что все койки заняты, что она страдает морской болезнью даже в хорошую погоду, и что к тому же она случайно услышала, как какой-то матрос на палубе сказал: "не миновать дурной погоды."

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Financial: Market Quotations

Sudden Buying Movement Sends Market Upward

Impetus Given Trading by Rally in Grains and Cotton

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The stock market today reversed its tactics of the previous session. Strength in commodities, particularly grains and cotton, set off a vigorous recovery in the second hour that carried prices 1 to 4 points higher.

The activity soon quieted, but higher quotations were firmly supported into the late dealings, and farm implement shares, alcohols and specialties pushed higher. Case and National Distillers soared 7 points each, while American Commercial Alcohol and Industrial Rayon were close behind.

U. S. Steel firmed 3, while stocks up 2 or more included American Telephone, Celanese, Auburn, Chrysler, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Deere, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and Allied Chemical.

Transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Sentiment More Cheerful

Although leading brokerage houses continued to urge caution in the matter of overcommitments, sentiment was much more optimistic than in the early part of the week. The concensus apparently was that, while there might be further price readjustments and market irregularities, a latent demand for equities could be expected to prevent any sharp slump in quotations.

With the appearance of the awaited rally in the morning, many odd-lot traders, who had been watching patiently for a buying cue, reëntered with variegated orders for leading issues. Much of this small puurchasing, it was said, was for cash. At the same time, the conservative contingent continued quite large with indications that it was still pursuing a "watchful-waiting" policy.

While banking profits are not at all of the "boom" type just now, the financial district was considerably cheered by the Treasury's announcement that the bank situation throughout the country is nearly back to normal. With some 14,000 licensed institutions now doing business, and only 2370 closed or operating on a restricted basis, New York bankers feel that conditions are now approaching the point where more attention probably will have to be paid to stockholders.

Banking interests were especially interested in the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the merger of the Rock Island System and its 11 subsidiary companies. The merger, intended as an economy move, will consolidate some 8358 miles of railroad in 14 states.

Bond Market Irregular

Some parts of the bond list were inclined to improve today, while other sections continued soft. The net result was compromise in irregularity.

Demand for secondary rails and some other semi-speculative varieties was stimulated by an early upturn in stock prices. This brought a gain of a point or so in loans like Alleghany Corporation 5s, 1950 series, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s, Loew's 6s, and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

The lagging side of the list was represented by a few rails and miscellaneous industrial and utility loans which gave up fractions to more than 2 points. As in recent sessions, most of the losses were established on rather light selling.

Nickel Plate 5s receded a couple of points, but most other rails on the minus side yielded only fractions. Goodyear Tire 5s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were among the heavier losers in the industrial division.

Price changes in the foreign group were mostly narrow. Australia 5s dropped a point on nominal dealings, while Brazil 6½s gained a major fraction.

U. S. Governments ranged slightly higher in a quiet market.

Dividend Declarations

Green Mountain Power Company, a unit of the New England Power Association system, declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the $6 dividend preferred stock, payable Sept. 1, to stock of record Aug. 17.

International Petroleum Company declared a dividend of 28 cents on the common, payable, in Canadian currency, Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug 31.

United States Envelope Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company declared a dividend of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Florence Stove Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

International Harvester Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bank of France

PARIS, Aug. 17—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted, compare as follows:

	Aug. 11	Aug. 4
Gold	82,083,000	82,061,000
Sight balances abroad	1,288,000	2,144,000
Neg bls bought abroad	1,159,000	1,159,000
Comm'l bills France	2,658,000	2,709,000
Adv agst securities	2,733,000	2,730,000
Neg bonds of a f	6,436,000	6,436,000
Circulation	82,198,000	82,857,000
Tot cred cur accts	20,816,000	21,013,000
Treasury	709,000	902,000
Sinking fund	2,002,000	2,006,000
Private	17,289,000	17,881,000
Tot sight liabilities	103,004,000	103,870,000
Ratio	79.69%	79.02%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Bank of Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 17—Condensed statement of condition of Reichsbank (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Gold	270,500	280,300
Of which held abroad	38,600	48,500
For curr reserves	74,300	78,800
Oth bls of ex and chks	3,008,800	3,080,900
Advances	75,500	85,900
Circulation	3,327,800	3,378,000
Reserve ratio	10.3%	9.9%
Bank rate	4%	4%

Cotton Prices Higher

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—An advance of approximately $3 a bale occurred in the cotton market today on active general buying which was stimulated by a sharp rally in the Chicago wheat market and the firmer stock market. The demand then became less urgent and the market was quieter during the afternoon, but prices held very steady at moderate reactions. At 2 o'clock December was quoted at 9.48, with the general list showing net gains of 44 to 64 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 17	Aug. 16
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	4000	10	9½	10	9⅞
21¾	8	1	Adams Millis	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	18½
12¾	5½	..	Addressograph	200	9	9	9	9⅜
11⅛	5⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	7⅞
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	1200	100¼	98¾	100¾	98
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
31	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	21100	28	25¾	28	25¾
8¼	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	5300	6	5¾	6	5⅞
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf w w xxx	200	15	15	15	15
135	70½	6	Allied Chem	8800	131¼	125	131¾	126¾
20¾	6	..	Alis Chalmers	2100	19¾	18½	19¾	17¼
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	16	14¼	16	..
9¼	½	..	Amal Leather	200	7	6½	7	6⅛
41¾	18½	2	Amerada	500	34	32	34	31
35	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	29¼	28¾	29½	27⅛
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	20⅛	18½	20½	19
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	220	12	10½	12	10¾
42⅞	8½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31
97⅞	49½	4	Am Can	6100	97¾	93½	97¼	93¾
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	129	129	129	130
39⅞	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2500	30	28⅛	30	27⅞
51¼	34	3¶	Am Chicle	300	47½	47	47	46⅞
89¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	28500	64¾	54¼	61¾	55¾
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3¼	3	3¼	3½
13	3½	..	Am European	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
19¾	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	6100	12⅝	11	12¾	11¼
44⅞	7½	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	24	23¼	24	23¼
27⅝	4⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
21¾	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	700	17¼	16¼	17⅛	16½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	11¼	11	11¼	11
57¼	13¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	43¾	42¾	43¾	40
17¼	3⅝	..	Am Ice	1600	12¼	10¾	12	10⅞
15½	4⅞	..	Am International	4500	10⅞	9¾	10¾	9⅞
3½	½	..	Am La France	200	1½	1½	1½	..
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3000	31	28¾	31	29
63	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	500	55	53	55	48
23¾	3⅞	..	Am Metal	3300	19	16½	19	17
30½	17	1½	Am News	30	28	28	28	27
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	4600	12½	11	12¼	11¼
41⅛	9⅝	1½	Am P & L 6% pf	500	29	28¾	28½	28⅜
19	4¾	..	Am Radiator	9000	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	14⅝
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	13200	23⅞	21⅞	23¾	22
47⅞	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	600	39½	39¼	39¼	40
4½	½	..	Am Ship & Com	1800	2⅜	2	2⅜	..
36⅞	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
42¾	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5500	36	32¼	36	32
73	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	61	61	61	59¾
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2300	21¼	20	21¼	19¾
47⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	500	41¼	40	41¼	40⅛
74	21⅛	3	Am Sugar Ref	400	61½	60	61⅞	60
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	10400	127½	123¼	127¼	124
37⅜	10	..	Am Type F pf	140	25¾	25	25¾	25⅛
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2000	29⅞	27⅛	29⅞	27½
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1000	23⅛	22¾	23¼	23
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2000	15	14¼	15	14
71⅛	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2300	55	50	55	51
10¾	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	8¼	7¾	8¼	7⅞
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	16000	17⅞	15⅞	17⅞	16⅛
39⅛	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	1600	27⅛	24⅞	27	24⅞
29¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	600	26	26	26	25⅞
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	84	84	84	83¾
7⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	1600	6	5⅜	5⅝	5½
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	5400	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3000	68	64½	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1300	5½	4⅝	5⅛	5
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	200	6	6	6	6
9⅝	3½	..	Art Metal Const	40	6	6	6	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	15⅞	15	15⅞	15⅛
35⅛	6¾	..	Asso Oil	20	30⅛	30	30⅛	29⅞
80⅛	34¾	..	Atchison T&SF	3000	60⅝	57	60⅝	58
79⅝	50	5	Atchison pf	300	70	69¾	70	..
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	44	43½	44	43
31⅝	12⅞	1	Atl Refining	3300	27⅛	24⅞	27⅛	24¾
39⅝	9	..	Atlas Powder	600	29	27⅞	29	..
15	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1000	5	4⅞	5	4¾
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	5200	60	54¼	60	55
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	14600	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	11
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	21300	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	12¼
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	46	46	46	45
37⅛	8⅞	..	Balt & Ohio	8500	29¾	27⅛	29¾	27¾
39⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1000	30	28½	30	28⅞
7⅝	⅞	..	Barker Bros	40	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4½
24⅛	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	19	19	19	..
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	18	17½	18	17¼
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	1300	8	7½	8	7¾
70⅛	43	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	..
12⅛	3⅞	..	Belding Hem	1500	11⅛	9⅜	11	10
91⅛	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	500	68	68	68	..
15	14	1¼	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15	14½	14½	14½
21⅛	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	6500	29⅛	27½	29⅛	27⅛
31⅞	9	..	Best & Co	600	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	28⅛
49¾	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	12400	40⅝	37	40⅝	37⅜
82	25⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	1000	66⅞	64½	66⅞	65¼
19⅞	3⅞	..	Blaw Knox	300	15	14½	15	14½
64½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	800	43½	39⅛	43½	40
37⅞	18	1.60¶	Borden	3100	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛
21⅞	5⅛	..	Borg Warner	4900	19	16¾	19	17
14⅝	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	1900	11	9	11	9½
41⅜	21⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	1700	33¾	31⅞	33⅞	30⅞
83⅛	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	80	80	80	79
88⅝	63¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	77	76⅝	77	77
18⅝	3	..	Brunswick Balke	300	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	11
4⅛	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	300	3	2½	3	3
12⅝	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	9¼	9	9	9⅛
72	20⅛	2	Bucyrus pf	50	29	29	29	29
9⅝	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2400	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	6½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅝
13⅛	2½	..	Bullard	300	9⅛	8	9⅛	8⅝
20⅝	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	4200	17	16⅛	17	16
2⅝	1	..	Butte & Superior	1000	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
7⅞	1¼	..	Butterick	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
43¼	8½	..	Byers	4300	32⅝	30	32⅝	30½
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	40	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
			—C—					
34⅝	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	27	26½	27	25¼
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	800	10¼	9½	10¼	9¾
9⅞	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1600	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
41⅞	7½	1	Canada Dry	4100	31⅝	27⅞	31⅝	28¾
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	8800	16	15	16	15¼
35⅛	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	29¼	29	29¼	28¾
103⅝	30½	..	Case Thresh	9500	73½	65⅝	73	65½
29⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5200	22⅝	20⅝	22½	20⅛
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	31400	42⅛	37⅝	42¼	37⅜
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8800	34½	30	34½	30⅛
7⅜	1	..	Certain-teed	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
20⅞	7⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	500	19	16	19	16½
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2200	50	47⅞	50	47⅛
48	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	7100	47	44⅞	47	44⅞
7⅜	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5	5	5	4¾
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½
11⅝	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3100	9¼	8¼	9¼	8¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	10400	14⅝	12⅞	14⅝	13½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	5100	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝	10⅞
12⅝	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	9	8	9	8
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	7	7	7	6⅛
19¼	3⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	11	10	11	9
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	25	23⅞	25	22¼
10⅞	2	..	Childs Company	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
21	6	..	Chile Copper	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	13⅛
40	7¾	..	Chrysler	71400	40	35⅞	40	36½
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19⅞	19	19⅞	19
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	90	70	70	70	69
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	2400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅛
100	90	7	Cluett Bbdy pf	10	100	100	100	..
22⅝	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1300	17⅝	16⅞	17⅜	17¼
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2700	18	16	18	16½
80	63⅛	7	Collins & A pf	10	77	77	77	..
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6¼
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	20	20	20	20	..
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	100	44	40½	44	38
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	9300	20½	18⅝	20⅝	18⅝
24½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	21	21	21	20½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	3100	60⅛	55	60⅛	55
15⅝	4	..	Comm Credit	1800	13¼	12¼	13¼	12¾
24⅝	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23
43⅛	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	36	33¾	36	33⅞
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	93¾	93	93	91
57⅛	9	.60	Comm Solvents	62700	38¾	34¼	38⅞	34¾
6⅝	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	14300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
60⅛	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	400	44	43	44	44
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	6½	6½	6½	..
27⅛	7⅝	.60	Congoleum Nairn	7100	22½	20⅝	21⅞	20⅞
14⅝	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	10⅝	10	10	..
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	10300	50	46⅝	50	47⅛
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	93	93	93	92⅝
5⅛	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	900	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	[illegible]
15⅞	5	..	Consol Oil	10600	12½	10⅞	12¾	10⅞
10½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6¾	6½	6⅞	6⅛
3⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10½	1½	..	Container A	1200	8½	8	8½	7⅜
4⅛	¼	..	Container B	1500	3	2¾	3	2⅝
18⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	1400	13⅞	13	13⅞	13⅝
3⅛	½	..	Cont Baking B	1600	2⅛	2	2⅛	1⅞
64	38	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60⅛	60	60	60
88⅞	38½	3	Cont Can	200	82	81⅛	82	81¾
36⅛	10¼	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	28⅛	28	28	28⅛
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1800	3⅛	2⅝	3	2⅞
19¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6600	16⅛	13⅞	16⅛	14⅛
85⅞	45⅞	3	Corn Products	3200	86⅛	81	85	81¼
7⅛	2⅜	..	Coty	1300	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛
39⅛	23	2¶	Creme of Wheat	1300	31⅝	31	31⅝	31
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	47⅞	44	47	43⅛
38⅛	24⅛	2.70	Crown Corp pf	300	37	36⅞	37	37
8⅞	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1300	6	6	6	5⅞
37⅛	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	29	28	29	28⅛
60⅝	18	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	48	48	48	..
4⅞	½	..	Cuba Co	600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
11⅛	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
50⅞	20⅞	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	31	30	31	40½
42⅝	6⅞	..	Curtis Publishg	800	23⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1300	52	50	52	49⅞
4⅞	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	6200	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	6⅝	6	6⅝	6
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15
			—D—					
18⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
49	24⅝	..	Deere & Co	5100	34⅞	30¾	34⅞	30⅞
93¾	37⅞	..	Del & Hudson	1100	73⅞	70	73⅞	70
46	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	8100	24⅝	21	24⅝	22
19⅞	3	..	Denver R G pf	300	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	14¼
91⅞	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	80
23⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	22	21⅞	22	21
29⅞	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	23⅛	22⅝	23	22¼
38⅛	12	1¶	Dome Mines	10300	33⅞	29	33⅛	29⅝
26⅞	16½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	21	21	21	20¾
18⅞	10⅛	.75	Douglas A	1600	14⅞	12½	14⅞	13⅛
10⅞	2⅞	..	Dresser B	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
85⅞	32⅝	3	duPont de Nem	21000	77	73⅛	77	73⅛
117	97⅛	6	duPont deb	200	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115
28⅛	9¼	1	Duplan Silk	300	21	20	21	19
102⅞	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	100	100	100	99
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	79	77½	79	77
120	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	125	125	125	..
18	3⅝	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	600	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	12⅞
5⅛	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	300	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3⅛
27⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3200	18⅞	17⅞	17	17⅞
8⅛	1	..	Elec Boat	1700	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛
4⅛	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4100	3	2⅞	3	2⅝
15⅞	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7500	9⅞	8¼	9⅞	8½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	42⅛
2	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
63⅛	28	3	Endicott Johnson	200	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58
14⅞	4	..	Engineers Pub S	600	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	9
47	15½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	27⅜
49⅞	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	33	33	33	..
13⅞	6⅛	1	Equitable Off Blg	100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10¼
23¼	3⅞	..	Erie RR	4000	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞	18⅛
29⅞	4¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	23⅞
21⅛	3	..	Erie RR 2pf	900	17⅝	17⅛	17⅞	17
18⅛	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	600	9⅛	9	9	8
7⅛	⅜	..	Evans Products	100	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
11⅞	⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
6⅞	1⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	500	3⅞	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
38	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜
31⅛	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	2700	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	300	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	..
70⅞	43	2½	First Nat Stores	3100	58⅛	58	58⅛	58
18⅛	7⅛	..	Florsheim Shoe A	300	11	11	11	11⅛
23	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	1700	17⅛	16⅞	17	16
26⅛	13¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	21⅛
23⅞	2	..	Foundation	600	16	14⅛	16	14⅛
18⅛	1⅞	..	Fox Film A N	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
43⅞	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1700	39⅛	38	39⅛	38
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	20	13	13	13	13
			—G—					
4⅞	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	6⅞	..	Gamewell	20	15⅞	15	15⅞	..
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	600	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
43⅛	13¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3600	36⅛	34	36⅛	35
27	4⅞	..	Gen Asphalt	3100	20⅛	18⅝	20⅛	19
20⅛	11⅛	1	Gen Baking	2400	15⅞	15	15⅞	15
10⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	1100	7⅞	7	7⅞	7⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Cable	700	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛
30⅛	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	26400	24⅞	22⅞	24⅞	23⅛
12⅛	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3200	12⅛	12	12⅛	..
39⅞	21	1.80	Ge Foods	1200	37⅛	35⅛	36⅞	35⅛
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛
16⅛	3⅛	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
70	35⅛	3	Gen Mills	800	64	63	64	63
34⅛	10	1	Gen Motors	69500	31⅛	29⅞	31⅞	29⅞
95	65⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞	92⅞
10⅛	3⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8⅛	2	..	Gen Pub Service	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
40⅛	13⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	1300	41	38	41	39⅛
4⅞	⅝	..	Gen Realty	600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20⅛	9⅛	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4300	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛
7⅞	1⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	4⅞
20	3⅞	..	Glidden	1300	17	15⅛	17	15⅞
91⅛	48	7	Glidden ppf	100	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	..
16	3	N	Gobel (Adolf)	3600	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
27⅞	13	1.30	Gold Dust	1800	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	21
21⅛	3	..	Goodrich	13800	16⅞	14⅞	16⅞	14⅞
65	9	..	Goodrich pf	300	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	40
47⅛	9⅛	..	Goodyear	9800	39⅛	37⅛	38⅞	39⅛
80⅛	27⅛	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	66⅛
17⅛	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1300	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅛
5⅛	1	..	Graham Paige	2300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅛	3⅛	..	Granby	400	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	11
10⅛	3⅛	..	Grand Union	200	7	6⅛	7	6⅛
38⅛	22⅛	3	Grand Un pf	200	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
36⅛	18⅛	1	Grant (WT)	700	31⅛	31	31⅛	29⅛
33⅛	4⅛	..	Great Nor pf	1300	26	24	26	24⅛
16⅛	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	600	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
40⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	7900	33⅛	30⅛	33⅛	31⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4⅛	¼	..	Guantanamo Su	500	3	3	3	..
4⅛	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	500	3	3	3	..
38	5⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	200	38⅛	38	38⅛	..
			—H—					
9⅛	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	5200	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
10⅛	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	200	6	6	6	..
83⅛	15⅛	7	Hanna (MA) pf	60	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	81
25⅛	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	500	20	19⅛	20	..
85⅛	65	3¾¶	Hazel Atlas	500	81	78	80⅛	78⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Hayes Body	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
13	3	..	Hercules Motors	100	13	13	13	..
62	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	48	47	48	46
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
90	64⅛	5¶	Hershey Choc pf	300	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83
10⅛	3⅛	..	Holland Furnace	1100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10⅛	3⅛	..	Hollander	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
375	146	10¶	Homestake Min	1300	365	355⅛	355⅛	356⅛
6⅛	1	..	Houdaille Her B	1400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
38	8⅛	..	Houston Oil	3500	27⅛	23	27⅛	23⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Houston Oil new	200	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
29	6⅛	.40	Howe Sound	300	24	23	24	..
16⅛	3	..	Hudson Motor	5600	12⅛	11	12⅛	11⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Hupp Motors	1500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
			—I—					
50⅞	8½	..	Ill Central	6500	41¼	38⅞	41⅞	38⅞
82⅞	24	3	Indus Rayon	4200	70	64	70	61
76	19⅝	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	600	62⅞	61	61⅞	60
40⅞	12	..	Inland Steel	100	37	37	37	36⅞
9⅞	2	..	Inspiration Cop	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅝
4⅛	1⅜	.15	Insuranshare Del	400	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞
11⅛	4	..	Interboro Rap T	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜
12⅞	2	..	Interlake Iron	100	7⅞	7	7⅞	7⅛
5⅞	½	..	Int Agr Corp	300	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅞
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7½
40	6¼	..	Int Cement	1000	31⅞	31½	31⅞	30
46	13⅞	.60	Int Harvester	8400	37⅞	33	37⅞	33¾
13⅞	2⅛	..	Int Hydroelec	1300	9⅞	8⅛	9⅞	8⅝
6⅞	1½	..	Int Merc Marine	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
22	6¾	..	Int Nickel	22400	20⅞	18½	20⅞	18⅞
21⅛	2⅝	..	Int Paper 7% pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	12⅞
5⅛	1	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	5	5	5	4⅝
4⅛	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
22⅛	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	1300	14⅞	13⅛	14⅞	13½
70	35	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	70	70	70	..
7	1	..	Int Rys Cen Am	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
27⅞	13½	1½	Int Salt	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23½
50⅞	34⅞	2	Int Shoe	300	50⅞	49¼	50⅞	48⅞
58⅛	19⅞	..	Int Silver	400	42	40⅞	42	39
71⅞	24⅛	..	Int Silver pf	100	58	58	58	..
21⅞	5⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	13600	18⅜	14⅞	18⅛	14⅞
6⅞	12	..	Interstate Dept S	300	6	6	6	6
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞
60⅞	12¼	..	Johns Manville	8400	50⅞	46	50⅞	46½
			—K—					
24¾	6¼	..	Kan C South	400	18¾	18	18¾	18
9¾	2⅞	.50	Kaufman D St	200	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
19¾	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	300	16	14¾	16	14¾
6¾	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	4¾	4	4¾	4½
31⅞	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	22	22	22	..
5⅞	1	..	Kelsey H W B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
13½	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	5600	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛
25⅞	7⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	14200	21⅞	19⅞	21⅝	19⅞
6¼	1	..	Kinney & Co	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
16⅞	5½	..	Kresge	3600	13⅞	11⅞	13	12
7⅞	1	..	Kresge Dept S	100	4	4	4	..
35⅞	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	2100	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	27⅞
			—L—					
12⅞	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	10	9	10	9
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	18	18	18	..
6⅞	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
27⅞	8¾	..	Lehigh Val RR	1400	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞
79⅞	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1200	68⅞	67⅞	68⅞	66⅞
37⅞	4⅞	..	Libbey-Owens-F	11900	29⅞	26⅞	29⅞	26⅞
21⅞	13	1½	Lily Tully Cup	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
31⅞	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	27	25	27	25
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	2400	33⅞	30	33⅞	31
32⅞	8½	1	Loew's Inc	7800	29⅞	26⅞	29⅞	27⅞
4⅞	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
5⅞	⅞	..	Long Bell Lum A	100	3	3	3	2⅞
25⅞	13⅞	1⅝	Louisville G&E A	300	20	19⅞	20	20
67⅞	21¼	..	Louisville & N	300	54	54	54	50
20⅞	4	..	Ludlum Steel	300	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
			—M—					
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	300	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2¼
6	1¼	..	McCrory B	1400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
21	2½	..	McCrory pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
37⅞	18	1⅔	McIntyre Porcu	7400	33⅞	32¼	33⅞	32¼
93⅞	44¼	4	McKeesport Tin	800	88	86⅞	88	86⅞
3⅞	¼	..	McLellan Stores	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
46⅞	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1000	38⅞	34	38	35
65⅞	24⅞	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	54⅞	52⅞	54⅞	53
7	1⅞	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	4	4	4	..
19⅞	5⅞	..	Magma Copper	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
17	6	..	Man Elv mg	400	14⅞	14	14⅞	13⅞
23	5⅞	..	Man Shirt	100	15	15	15	14⅞
4	1	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	2	2	2	2
11⅞	8½	.40	Marine Mid	12400	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞
18⅞	4⅞	..	Marshall Field	200	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	13⅞
38⅞	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1300	35	33⅞	34⅞	34
13⅞	3½	..	Maytag pf ww	300	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
48	15	..	Maytag 1pf	10	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48
20⅞	7	.60	Mesta Mach	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Miami Cop	1100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10	..	Min Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Min Moline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mo Kan & Tex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mo K&T pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mo Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mo Pacific pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mohawk Carpet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	25	1½	Monsanto Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Montgom Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mother Lode	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Moto Met Gauge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Motor Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Motor Wheel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mullins Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Murray Body	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			—N—					
37	13	..	Nash Chat StL	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
27	11¼	1	Nash Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Nat Acme	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Nat Bel H pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.80	Nat Biscuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Nat Cash Reg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Nat Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	43	5	Nat Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Nat Pow & Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Nat Supply	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	17	..	Nat Supply pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Nat Surety	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.60	Nat Tea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Neisner Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Newport Indus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Air Brake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Chi & StL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY C & StL pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Dock pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Investors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY NH & H	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY NH & H pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Ont & W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.40	NY Shipbldg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.50b	Norando M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
177	[illegible]	8	Norfolk & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8s	North American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	North Amer pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	No Am Aviatio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			—O—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Ohio Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Oliver Farm Eq	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Oliver F E ppf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Omnibus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.60	Otis Elevator	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Otis Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Otis Steel ppf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Owens Ill Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			—P—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Pacific Gas&El	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Pacific Lighting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Pacific Tel&Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Packard Motor	11300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Panhandle P & R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Paramnt Pub ctf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Park & Tilford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Park Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Parmalee Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Pathe Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Pathe Exch A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Patino Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Peerless Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Penick & Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Penn Coal&Coke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Penn Dixie Cem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	[illegible]	..	Penn Dixie C pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅞	19⅞	1.20	Penney (JC)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43⅞	13⅞	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	10600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34
72	41½	4	Peoples Gas L&C	1000	54	51	53⅞	51¼
15¼	6½	..	Pet Milk	300	14¼	13½	14¼	13⅛
15	4½	..	Petroleum	3300	11½	10⅞	11½	10
18⅛	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	9900	16⅜	13⅞	16⅛	14
9⅞	2	..	Phila & Reading	100	6½	6½	6½	6
15⅛	3	..	Phillips Jones	100	11	11	11	..
17⅞	4⅞	..	Phillips Pet	6100	14⅛	13	14⅛	13
10	1⅛	..	Pierce-Arrow	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	5½
19	4	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	300	17⅞	15	17⅞	14⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Pierce Oil pf	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅜	½	..	Pierce Pet	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
26⅞	9⅞	1	Pillsbury Flour	800	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22
23⅛	4	..	Pitts Coal	300	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
11⅞	1½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
17⅞	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	1600	14	11¼	14	11
12⅞	1½	..	Poor & Co B	400	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛
40⅞	4	..	Postal Tel pf	1100	37½	34	37½	34
6⅛	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	300	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅝
47⅞	19⅞	1.50	Procter & Gam	300	40⅞	38	40⅞	38½
104⅛	97	5	Procter & G pf	20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2⅜	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
13	3	..	Prod & Ref pf	10	6	6	6	..
57⅞	33⅛	2.80	Public Service	3600	41⅝	38¾	41⅝	40¾
58⅞	18	3	Pullman	900	51	48⅛	51	48
11⅞	3⅛	½	Pure Oil	1900	9¼	8	9¼	8
85⅞	30	..	Pure Oil pf	30	84	84	84	83¼
22⅞	8⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	1700	19¾	17½	19	17⅞
			—R—					
12⅛	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	33300	8⅞	8	8⅞	8
40	13½	..	Radio pf A	100	39	39	39	..
37	6⅞	..	Radio pf B	800	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞	17⅞
4⅞	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	1200	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3
18⅞	5	.60	Raybestos Man	800	16⅞	14⅞	16⅞	14⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Reading 2pf	100	33	33	33	[illegible]
20⅞	3⅝	..	Real Silk Hosiery	600	13	12⅞	13	13⅝
60	[illegible]	..	Real Silk H pf	50	51	51	51	51
11⅞	2⅜	..	Remington Rand	3900	9	7⅞	9	8⅜
37⅞	[illegible]	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	30	30	30	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Reo Motors	3600	4	3⅝	4	3⅜
25	[illegible]	..	Republic I & S	9100	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	16⅛
64⅞	[illegible]	..	Repub I&S pf	1100	41	38	39⅞	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Revere Cop&Br	200	8	8	8	..
21⅞	[illegible]	1	Reynolds Metal	1300	18	17⅞	18	17½
10⅞	1½	..	Reynolds Spring	300	12⅛	11	12⅛	11⅛
10⅞	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
38⅞	17⅞	.60¼e	Royal Dutch	600	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
			—S—					
63⅞	28	3	Safeway Stores	1500	52½	51	52⅞	51⅞
[illegible]	72	6	Safeway S 6%	100	93⅞	93½	93⅞	..
104⅞	90¼	7	Safeway S 7%	20	102	101⅞	102	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	St Joseph Lead	600	24⅞	22⅞	24⅞	22½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	StL & SF	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	..	StL & SF pf	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44⅞	28	1.40¶	Scott Paper	10	40	40	40	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Seaboard Air L	1100	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅞	15	.80¶	Seaboard Oil	1000	26⅞	23⅞	26⅞	23⅞
47	12⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	15300	40⅞	38⅞	40⅞	38⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Seneca Cop	1000	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7⅞	1½	..	Servel Inc	5700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
13	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
12⅞	3⅞	.24	Shattuck (FG)	700	9¼	9	9¼	..
61	38⅞	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	48⅞	48	48⅞	..
11⅞	4	..	Shell Union Oil	3700	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	7½
31	4⅞	..	Simmons	8100	25	20⅞	24	21⅞
12⅞	4⅞	.35	Simms Petroleum	200	9⅞	9	9⅞	8⅝
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	200	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	6½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Snider Packing	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Socony Vacuum	16900	12⅞	11	12⅞	11⅜
25	17⅞	2	So Calif Edison	1900	21	20⅞	21	20⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	So Dairies B	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
38⅞	11⅞	..	Southern Pacific	8700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48⅞	19⅞	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	4⅞	..	Southern Ry	10100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	[illegible]	..	Southern Ry pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Spalding & Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Sparks Withing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Spear & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45⅞	19⅞	1	Stand Oil Calif	2500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41⅞	23	1	Stand Oil NJ	16300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Sterling Secur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Sterling cv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Stewart Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Stone & Webster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Studebaker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Studebaker pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	35	1	Sun Oil	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
103	89	6	Sun Oil pf	10	102	102	102	100½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Superior Oil	1000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Superior Steel	1100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Sweets Co Amer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	⅝	..	Symington	200	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	..
			—T—					
16⅞	6⅞	..	Telautograph	100	13	13	13	13⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Tennessee Corp	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅞	10⅞	1	Texas Corp	6500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅞	15⅞	1	Texas Gulf Sul	1100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Texas & P Land	700	10	[illegible]	10	7⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Thatcher Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅞	1	..	Thermoid	1300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
12⅞	[illegible]	..	Third Ave Ry	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
17⅞	5⅞	..	Thompson Prod	400	15	14	15	14
9⅞	⅝	..	Thompson Star	6300	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	5
10⅞	3⅞	..	Tide Water Asso	2300	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	8⅞
86	35⅞	..	Tide W Asso pf	300	48⅞	47	48⅞	47
9⅞	1⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
38⅞	13⅞	.80	Timken Roller	4000	39⅞	37⅞	38⅞	37⅞
9⅞	3⅞	..	Transamerica	6700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6⅞
17⅞	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
8⅞	2⅞	..	Tri Continental	3700	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
38⅞	20⅞	2.50	Trico Products	200	33⅞	31⅞	32⅞	32
12⅞	2	..	Truscon Steel	100	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
6⅞	1⅞	..	Twin City R T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
50⅞	25⅞	2.40	Woolworth	3600	42⅞	40	42	41
39⅞	25⅞	..	Worthington Pump	800	27⅞	24⅞	27⅞	24⅞
47	14	..	Wor Pump B	100	33	33	33	33
22⅞	10⅞	1.20	Union Tank Car	400	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
40⅞	18⅞	..	United Air & Tr	28200	36⅞	32⅞	36⅞	33⅞
17	3	..	United Am Bosch	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
27⅞	13⅞	1.60	United Biscuit	1100	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞
39⅞	10⅞	1	United Carbon	1400	37	35	36⅞	35
14⅞	4⅞	.40	United Corp	28400	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	8⅞
40⅞	20⅞	3	United Corp pf	500	35⅞	35	35⅞	35⅞
8⅞	1	..	United El Coal	600	7⅞	7	7⅞	7⅞
66⅞	22⅞	2	UnitedFruit	900	59	55⅞	59	56
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	11400	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	19⅞
21⅞	3⅞	..	United Piece Dye	600	16	15⅞	16	15
			—U—					
6⅛	⅝	..	Ulen & Co	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
39⅞	9⅞	.50	Underwd El Fish	800	32	30	32	30⅞
60	[illegible]	..	Union Bag & P	1200	44	40½	44	40
51⅞	19⅞	1	Union Carbide	6300	46⅞	42⅞	46⅞	43⅞
23⅞	8⅞	1	Union Oil Calif	900	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞
132	61⅞	6	Union Pacific	800	122	118	122	118
17⅞	3⅞	..	US & For Sec	400	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
29⅞	7	..	US Freight	100	25	25	25	23⅞
53⅞	18	1	US Gypsum	500	48	46⅞	48	46⅞
94	13⅞	..	US Indus Alco	13300	74	67	74	67⅞
17⅞	3⅞	..	US Leather	800	12⅞	11	12⅞	11⅞
27⅞	4⅞	..	US Leather A	300	18	16⅞	18	16⅞
22⅞	8⅞	⅝	US Pipe & Fdry	1100	17	15⅞	17	15⅞
14⅞	2⅞	..	US Realty	300	8⅞	8	8⅞	8⅞
19⅞	2⅞	..	US Rubber	8300	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞	17⅞
43⅞	5⅞	..	US Rubber 1pf	2400	31⅞	28⅞	31⅞	28⅞
84⅞	13⅞	1	US Smelt R & M	2400	81	75	81	..
67⅞	23⅞	..	US Steel	33800	54⅞	50	54	50
105⅞	53	2	US Steel pf	600	95⅞	93⅞	94⅞	95
3⅞	⅝	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	2	2	2	2
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	800	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
			—V—					
7⅛	⅞	..	Va-Caro Chem	600	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½
26¼	3⅞	..	Va-Chem 6%	200	18	16⅛	18	17
67½	12⅞	..	Vulcan Detin	330	47⅞	42⅛	47⅞	43
3⅛	⅞	..	Vadsco Sales	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
38⅛	7⅞	..	Vanadium	4200	35⅛	32⅞	35⅛	33⅛
10	1⅞	..	Van Raalte	50	6	6	6	6⅛
35	14⅞	..	Van Raalte sta	50	30	30	30	..
			—W—					
9⅞	1½	..	Wabash pf A	100	6	6	6	..
12	5⅞	..	Waldorf System	500	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
8⅞	1⅞	..	Walworth	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5
5⅞	⅞	..	Ward Baking B	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8⅞	1	..	Warner Bros A	30600	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞
4⅞	⅞	..	Warner Quinlan	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
22⅞	2⅞	..	Warren Bros	1200	15⅞	14	15⅞	14⅞
35⅞	7⅞	..	Warren cv pf	60	24	23⅞	24	24⅞
21⅞	3	..	Warren F & P	600	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞
37⅞	7	.50	Wesson Oil	1300	29	27⅞	29	27⅞
73	30	7	W Penn El A	30	54	52⅞	53⅞	54
89⅞	33⅞	6	W Penn El pf	70	59⅞	58	59	59⅞
77⅞	37	7	W Penn El 7%	170	65	61⅞	63	..
101	51	6	W Penn Pw 6%	30	99⅞	98	98	99⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	4	..	Westn Maryland	800	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	11⅞
9⅞	1	..	Westn Pacific	200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Westn Pac pf	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77⅞	17⅞	..	Westn Union	18200	67⅞	60⅞	67	60⅞
38⅞	11⅞	1	Westing Air Br	2400	29	28	29	28⅞
58⅞	19⅞	..	Westing Elec	15200	53⅞	39⅞	43⅞	40
98	60⅞	3½	Westing El pf	160	87	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
12⅞	3⅞	..	Weston El Instru	400	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
29⅞	8⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	700	18	18⅞	17⅞	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Wheeling Steel	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	White Rock	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	White Sew M	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	..	Wilson & Co	1200	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	2200	18	16⅞	18	17
72⅞	19	..	Wilson & C pf	300	58	53	58	53
53⅞	34⅞	3	Wrigley	300	49⅞	49	49⅞	49
			—Y—					
7⅞	2⅞	..	Yellow Truck	1600	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
42	[illegible]	..	Yellow Truck pf	30	30	30	30	..
19⅞	3⅞	..	Young Sp & W	400	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	16
37⅞	7⅞	..	Youngstown	1200	36⅞	34⅞	36⅞	34
			—Z—					
3⅛	⅝	..	Zenith Radio	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g $1.62½ paid on accumulations.

Loss for American Locomotive in Six Months $1,362,341

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The American Locomotive Company incurred a net loss of $1,362,341 during the first six months of 1933, the company reports. This compares with a net loss of $1,971,833 during the first half of the previous year and a net deficit of $2,617,883 in the second half of last year.

Unfilled orders at the end of June were $2,947,111 compared with $1,079,891 on Jan. 1, 1933, and $2,145,513 on July 1, 1932.

William C. Dickerman, president, stated in the report that continued improvement in freight loadings bore promise of a resumption of railroad equipment purchases.

Current assets as of June 30 totaled $17,236,003, compared with $1,110,457 of current liabilities. At the end of 1932 current assets totaled $18,864,065 and current liabilities were $1,428,792.

The company, according to the statement, received only one locomotive order in 1932; and this for a single engine. During the first half of 1933, it shipped four locomotives and received orders for nine.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.92½	.91½	.88¾	.89¾	+.02¾
December	.95¾	.95	.93¾	.93¼	+.02¾
May	.99⅝	.99¼	.97¾	.96¾	+.01⅞
Corn					
September	.43⅝	.49¾	.42½	.49¾	+.04½
December	.48	.54¾	.48½	.54¾	+.04
May	.53⅝	.60½	.53¼	.60½	+.04
Oats					
September	.30¾	.36¾	.30⅝	.36¾	+.03
December	.35	.40½	.34½	.40½	+.03
May	.38⅛	.46½	.38¾	.44¼	..
Lard					
September	4.90	5.07	4.90	5.07	+.17
December	5.40	6.05	5.40	6.05	+.35

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.73¾	.70⅝	.73¾	+.03¾
December	.75¾	.71⅞	.74⅝	+.03
May	.80¾	.78¾	.79¾	+.03½

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.73	9.48	8.74	9.37	+.66
December	8.98	9.20	8.96	9.50	+.69
January	9.13	9.81	9.10	9.73	+.72
March	9.27	9.94	9.22	9.88	+.75
May	9.47	10.09	9.36	10.03	+.66
July	9.57	10.14	9.50	10.12	+.64

Spots 9.30, up 65 points. Tone at close strong and active.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.77	[illegible]	8.70	9.33	+.66
December	8.98	9.68	8.90	9.59	+.70
January	9.06b	9.79	9.11	9.68	+.70
March	9.23	9.91	9.17	9.83	+.56
May	9.46b	10.07	9.42	10.04	+.13
July	9.60b	..	..	10.10	+.77

b—Bid. Tone at close active and strong.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Spots 5.46, off 11 points. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	93.00	93.00	+1.00
December	93.00	93.00	+1.00
January	93.50	93.00	+.50
March	93.50	94.00	+1.20
May	93.50	94.20	+1.30

Tone at close quiet.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; leaders rally with grains.

Bonds: Firm; secondary rails improve.

Curb: Strong; specialties lead rise.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling recovers.

Cotton: Strong; higher sterling exchange; firm stock and wheat markets.

Sugar: Higher; increased trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Buoyant; buyers confidence restored.

Corn: Strong, maximum advance established.

Hogs: 10-15c lower, slow, top $4.50

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange was quiet and irregular. Nickel and specialty shares were the best of the transatlantic groups, while home rails were well supported in the British section. In other directions the lack of support caused an easing of prices and a dull closing.

Paris: A quiet market tended downward under Wall Street heaviness and slight losses were general except in rentes oils and Egyptian issues. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Today's Reichsbank statement showed an increase in gold coverage of one and one half per cent to 10.4, and this gave the Boerse a friendly tone. The closing was quiet because of the small business.

Trading on the Chicago Grain Market Buoyant

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Startling reversal of grain trade sentiment took place today, and markets became as buoyant as yesterday they had been the direct opposite.

A return of confidence among buyers originated in corn, and later went like wildfire through oats and other grains, finally overwhelming wheat. There was no evidence of concentrated buying of any cereal, and roumors of a huge pool having been formed to purchase wheat were explicitly denied. Such a pool was talked of yesterday, but abandoned last night, recent legal enactments and trade regulations being found an insuperable impediment.

Much of the change of sentiment leading to today's buying and general rise of values was ascribed to the better market background provided as a result of removal of all grain trade restrictions except a maximum limits up or down in price changes for any one day.

Highest prices of the day for wheat were reached shortly before trading ended, but were not fully held owing to lively profit-taking.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅝c to 2⅞c above yesterday's finish, corn at the day's maximum, 4c up, oats also at the maximum, 3c advanced, and provisions showing 3c to 35c gain.

Closing prices were—Wheat: September, 89¾-90; December, 92⅞-93¼; May, 96¾-97. Corn: September, 49¾; December, 54¾; May, 60½. Oats: September, 36¾; December, 40½; May, 44¼. Rye: September, 67½; December, 73¾; May, 79⅛.

Montgomery Ward Sales Improving In Good Fashion

Close to Overtaking 1932—Second Quarter Net Rises Sharply

CHICAGO—Sales of Montgomery Ward & Co., are pushing upward in good fashion. For the third consecutive month volume has exceeded that of corresponding period of 1932, and there is good chance that the end of August may show seven months' volume equaling last year's total for the like period.

Sales for the second quarter of $44,883,366 topped the like 1932 showing of $40,816,548. Quite against the usual trend, the second quarter's sales eclipsed by nearly $8,000,000 those of first three months of fiscal year. This improvement was made possible to some extent by low volume recorded in the first quarter as result of national bank moratorium.

Because of sales improvement in May, June and July over the like 1932 months, the first six months' sales this year came close to equaling those of corresponding 1932 months. Six months' figures to July 31 aggregated $81,782,366, compared with $83,002,446 for the first half of last year, a drop of $1,220,080.

July sales this year totaled $13,615,400, compared with $11,804,281 in July, 1932, an increase of 15.34 per cent.

A continuance of recent improvement during August, normally a better month than July, would bring seven months' sales to a parity with the preceding year. To accomplish that, August sales would have to reach roundly $14,200,000. In August last year Ward's sales totaled $12,988,264. The spread between the two figures is approximately $500,000 less than July's improvement over the like month last year.

Chances of achieving a $14,200,000 sales volume in the current month are at least fair. Present indications point toward a continuance of the recent improvement, with a resumption of more normal buying taking place throughout the nation. In addition, Ward is presently being aided by a better price structure and the rounding out of merchandising policies the aim of which is to level off extreme seasonal swings.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Net Equal to 43 Cents Share

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended July 31, 1933, total income of $10,667,215 available for depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, federal taxes, and dividends. After all charges the net income (exclusive of all intercompany profits) amounted to $3,932,978.

After provision of $1,104,684 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends and $1,970,514 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, the surplus was $857,780, equal to 43 cents a share on 1,997,762 shares of common stock, compared with 74 cents a share in the preceding 12 months.

Buying Support Advances Dollar Value in London

Trade Sources Responsible for Demand—Up in Paris and Berlin

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar attracted moderate support, mostly from trade sources, in the exchange market today, improving from an opening of $4.40 to the pound to a close of $4.38¼.

Today's close showed an improvement of 3¼ cents over yesterday's. Gold currencies barely moved, the French franc closing at 84.28.

PARIS, Aug. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar picked up six centimes in value today, closing at 19.21 francs (5.26 cents) under moderate buying pressure.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—The American dollar improved today to 3.16 marks from yesterday's 3.14. (Today's rate was the equivalent of a mark value of 31.65 cents, compared with 31.85 yesterday).

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 74.59 cents compared with 74.95 cents yesterday and 69.44 cents a month ago.

Bank Clearings Rise 8.9 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Bank clearings showed further improvement in the week ended Aug. 16, rising 8.9 per cent above the comparable week a year ago.

Dun & Bradstreet Inc. report bank clearings in all leading cities of the U. S. totaled $4,777,628,000 for the week compared with $4,109,469,000 in the comparable period of 1932. In New York City there was a 13.5 per cent increase on clearings of $3,160,751,000 compared with $2,785,972,000 a year ago.

United Corporation Omits Common Dividend

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The United Corporation, utility holding company sponsored by J. P. Morgan & Co., omitted the dividend on the common stock due at this time. The company had been paying 10 cents a share quarterly.

The company's principal holdings consist of the common stock of the United Gas Improvement Company, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Niagara Hudson Power and Consolidated Gas of New York.

Directors ordered the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	35⅝c	35c	25⅝c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@ ⅜	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1⅛

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	⅝%
Short bills	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	128s 3d	128s 3d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17⅝d	17¾d	27⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.40¼	$4.51½	$4.8665
Cables	4.40½	4.51¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0521	.0524½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1858	.1865	.139
Italy—lira	.0700	.0704	.0526
Germany—mark	.3179	.3185	.2382
Austria—schill'g	.1625	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0404	.0404	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1960	.1970	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0190	.0190	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0080	.130
Holland—florin	.5365	.5400	.402
Hungary—pengo	.3201	.3201	.1749
Norway—krone	.2211	.2235	.268
Poland—zloty	.1533	.1533	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0411	.0411	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0082	.0082	.0060
Spain—peseta	.1112	.1118	.193
Sweden—krona	.2270	.2285	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2565	.2595	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0186	.0186	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.2725	.2725	*
India—rupee	.3310	.3330	.3650
Japan—yen	.2612½	.2625	.4985
Java—florin	.5387½	.4987½	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5150	.5200	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3404	.3415	.4245
Brasil—milreis	.0810	.0808	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0850	.12165
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6150	.6200	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9412½	.9437½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2830	.2830	.4985

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Bank of England

LONDON, Aug. 17—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Aug. 17	Aug. 10
Circulation	£379,442	£384,976
Public deposits	17,258	19,412
Private deposits	140,438	140,601
Bankers' accounts	98,168	92,793
Other accounts	42,268	47,808
Government securities	82,255	88,298
Other securities	21,542	23,409
Disc and advances	10,100	11,035
Securities	11,422	12,374
Reserves	72,076	66,558
Prop res to liab	45.7%	41.6%
Bullion	191,518	191,533
Bank rate	2%	2%

Financial: News and Comment

Gigantic Wheat Futures Pool Is Still Uncertain

Would Eliminate Distressed Grain From Market—Rumor of Meetings

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 (AP)—J. S. Hart, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, today declined to deny or confirm reports private grain interests throughout the country are discussing the formation of a gigantic wheat futures pool to rid the market of distressed wheat.

The Kansas City Star said it had learned from reliable sources several meetings of grain interests were held here and at Chicago yesterday.

"According to reports," the newspaper said, "the plan of the pool under discussion is to take all distressed wheat overhanging the market, for which no buyers have been forthcoming the last few weeks despite sharp declines in prices.

"The pool, it was said, would consist of large professional traders, elevator interests and others in the nation's grain trade. According to the information yesterday, the proposed pool would have the financial backing of $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, far more than sufficient to finance purchases of all the so-called distressed wheat."

At Chicago, Peter B. Carey, President of the Chicago Board of Trade said such a proposal "received some attention" at a meeting of the board of directors yesterday, but he declined to comment. Other officers of the Kansas City Exchange would not comment on the proposal.

The Star quoted one trader as saying that if such a pool was formed, it probably would not be called upon to buy a single bushel of wheat. Selling orders would dry up, the newspaper quoted him as saying, and those who were trying vainly to sell before the announcement of such a pool would be trying just as hard to buy.

Humble Oil Average Net for Five Years Equals $5.88 Share

Owing to low prices the major portion of the period, earnings of Humble Oil & Refining Company, about 70 per cent owned by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), have thus far been running below last year. The company does not issue interim financial reports, but it is probable that during the first six months this year it covered the period's dividend requirements of $1 a share on the 2,974,645 shares of $25 par outstanding at close of 1932.

The substantial earning power is apparent in the fact that over the five-year period the average net profit was $17,511,480, the equivalent to $5.88 a share.

For the first six months of 1932, Humble, whose sphere of operations is Texas, probably earned net covering the year's dividend of $2 a share. For the full year it reported net of $14,986,613 after taxes, depletion and lease amortization, depreciation, retirements and other amortization, or $5.01 a share. In contrast to this was the net profit of $2,765,092 or 93 cents a share in 1931, one of the worst years in history of the oil industry.

Humble has a comparatively small capitalization, consisting of $18,950,000 5 per cent bonds, due in 1937, and $74,366,125 par of stock. Total assets at end of 1932 were $229,195,674, of which $55,657,652 were current assets, including $19,785,275 of cash and demand loans, while current liabilities were $10,534,061. Out of its own cash resources it paid off at maturity July 15, 1932, approximately $22,000,000 of 5½ per cent debentures.

It has maintained for years a modest dividend of $2 a share, although at the end of 1930 it declared an extra of 50 cents. Out of last year's earnings it carried to surplus $8,968,337, or $3 a share. At the end of 1932 its surplus amounted to $117,589,683, consisting of $10,016,343 capital surplus paid-in and $107,573,339 earned surplus. Capital and surplus were equal to $65 a share.

Recent Hardware Sales Gains Well Maintained

Recent gains in hardware sales are being well maintained, and future sales have lately been very heavy, Hardware Age says in its market summary. Future orders have been both larger and more numerous than in several years, and it is believed that to a considerable extent the normal fall requirements of alert wholesalers and retailers have been covered.

Wholesale hardware price rises are lagging behind announcements of price advances by manufacturers, and retail hardware prices are likewise slow in reflecting the upward revisions of wholesale prices. The sharply rising price trend has made it imperative for the trade to keep in close touch with replacement costs.

Due to labor and hour stipulations, many manufacturers are withdrawing or revising their price schedules. As a result, wholesalers are finding it difficult to accept business for future delivery, except at open prices, to be governed by the market at the time of shipment.

Chicago Electricity Output

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Output of electricity for the week ended Aug. 12 for the Chicago district was 96,805,000 k. w. h., compared with 83,008,000 in the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 16.7 per cent. During the week ended Aug. 5 output was 97,868,000 k. w. h., compared with 83,384,000 in the like period a year ago, an increase of 17.3 per cent.

Chesapeake & Ohio Net

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17—Chesapeake & Ohio reports for seven months ended July 31 net of $13,539,224 after charges and sinking fund appropriations, equal after dividend requirements on 6% per cent preferred to $1.77 a share (par $25) on 7,633,942 common shares, compared with $9,994,151 or $1.30 a common share a year before. July net was $3,172,506 after charges, compared with $1,217,183 in July, 1932.

Canadian Exchange Ruling

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 17—Rate of exchange for New York funds governing from Aug. 15 to 31, inclusive, will be 6½ per cent premium, according to a ruling by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Rate of surcharge on international freight and express shipments will be 4 per cent, while passenger surcharge will be based on 6 per cent exchange.

Refunding Campaign For Liberty Loan

Washington, Aug. 17

OWING to the success achieved in flotation of the issue of eight-year 3¼ per cent bonds early this month, it is considered assured that the Treasury soon will start on its immense Liberty Loan refunding campaign.

Methods of refunding the remaining war debt flotations with high coupons still remain under debate, however, since there is ample time to formulate fixed plans.

New or exchange offerings of long-term bonds will probably carry the same rate as the last issue, but the maturity may be stretched out further.

South Australian Wheat Harvest Is Worth £6,430,000

Yield Is Less Than Record of Previous Season by 5,663,488 Bushels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The final figures of the 1932-33 wheat harvest issued by the Government statist, Mr. William L. Johnston, show that 42,429,614 bushels were reaped, an average of 10.43 bushels to the acre. The crop is worth approximately £6,430,000.

There were 15,438 growers, the area sown to wheat being 4,274,096 acres. The yield is less than the record of the previous season by 5,663,488 bushels when the average was 11.81 bushels from 4,327,153 acres. The total area cultivated throughout South Australia last season was 5,039,942 acres.

The barley yield of 6,070,161 bushels was a record, the average being 19.31 bushels and the increase 1,497,220 bushels on the previous season.

The oats crop returned 1,788,721 bushels. The value of all crops in 1932-33 was £8,100,000.

The carry-forward of wheat from last season was 943,235 bushels, making 43,372,849 bushels available this year. Four million bushels are required for seed, and probably 3,500,000 bushels for home consumption, leaving about 36,000,000 bushels for export.

Kendall Company Profit for First 24 Weeks $196,623

The Kendall Company reports for the first 24 weeks of 1933 net profit of $196,623, after depreciation, bond interest, taxes, and provision for dividends on preferred stock of subsidiaries in the hands of the public. This compares with a profit of $17,083 in the corresponding period of 1932. After a provision of $100,124 for the regular dividends on the Series A preferred stock the net profit was $96,499.

As a result of the revaluation of the company's plants and properties as of Dec. 31, 1932, depreciation charges for the March period were $288,413 in 1933, compared with $350,843 in 1932.

Balance sheet as of June 17, 1933, shows current assets of $6,656,411, current liabilities of $1,195,861, with a net working capital of $5,460,550 and a current ratio of 5.5 to 1. Cash amounts to $1,856,392. Net working capital on Dec. 31, 1932, was $5,649,250.

Profit and loss statement for the 24 weeks ended June 17, 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932, follows:

	1933	1932
Profit before depreciation, interest, taxes, etc.	$701,818	$555,643
Depreciation	288,413	350,843
Current interest paid	1,368	2,053
Current interest received	10,919	12,597
Provision for dividends on subsidiary pfd. stock	40,182	40,469
Profit available for bond interest	382,704	175,274
Bond interest	124,660	133,581
Amortization of bond discount	13,311	13,740
Discount on debenture bonds retired	33,718	17,044
Discount on purchase money mtg. retired	3,735	...
Loss on disposition of capital assets	28,568	3,000
Provision for federal and Canadian taxes	86,985	26,114
Net profit	196,623	17,083
Provision for regular dividends on Series A preferred stock	101,124	99,786
Profit after regular preferred dividends	96,499	*82,703

*Loss.

U. S. Print & Lithograph Quarter Profit $48,043

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17 — U. S. Printing & Lithograph Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $48,042 after interest, taxes and depreciation, equal to 96 cents a share on the 50,000 shares of $50 par $3 convertible preferred stock, Series A, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. This compares with net loss of $61,897 in the preceding quarter.

The six months' net loss was $13,854 after interest, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $290,068 in the first six months of 1932.

Glidden Company Reports Profit

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17—Glidden Company reports for July net profit of $384,638 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with net loss of $62,856 in July, 1932. For the nine months ended July 31 this year net profit was $923,929 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirments of $336,057 on the 7 per cent prior preferred, to 90 cents a share on the 668,000 no-par common shares, compared with net loss of $37,439 in the like period of the preceding fiscal year.

Board of Trade Membership

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—A Board of Trade membership sold at $6000 net to buyer, off $2000 from previous sale.

Austria's Largest Bank Now Placed On a Sound Basis

Capital Reduced, Salaries and Expenses Cut—'Live' Claims to Be Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Reports just issued here at the first general meeting of the shareholders of the Creditanstalt to be held since its collapse in May, 1931, are interpreted as indicating that Austria's largest bank has at last been placed on a sound basis again and that the foundations have been laid for a general economic recovery in Austria.

The Creditanstalt, which is 77 years old, not only used to finance three-fourths of the business enterprises in Austria but had important connections with most of the countries in southeast Europe, and its collapse brought such a disaster to so many lands that the event is considered by many observers as the beginning of the world financial crisis.

Recovery of the Creditanstalt has been especially difficult because so many states and foreign banks were involved as debtors and creditors, but, after long negotiations, the organization has been rebuilt, huge sums have been written off, the public has made enormous sacrifices and the bank, reduced to very small dimensions, with its capital squeezed down, has begun constructive activity.

To Meet "Live Claims"

The bank's old capital of 177,500,000 Austrian schillings has been reduced to 1,000,000 schillings, and then built up again, with the Austrian Government holding original shares to the value of 71,000,000 schillings, and with the British, American, Swiss, French, Dutch and Italian creditors holding preferred shares to the value of 70,000,000 schillings.

The new capital is thus nominally 142,000,000 schillings. Losses due to the depression have been written off, and salaries reduced by almost 10,000,000 schillings in an effort to cut down expenses.

The Austrian state eventually had to assume losses, incurred by the bank, amounting to nearly 750,000,000 schillings.

British, American and other foreign creditors have agreed to accept 140,000,000 schillings participation in a new holding company, which will take over all the foreign assets of the Creditanstalt. The creditors' so-called "live claims" against the bank, amounting to about 212,200,000 schillings, will be met by the service of Austrian federal bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest. The bank is only bound to effect direct payments on these "live claims" out of profits.

Reasons for Failures

The new president of the institution is former Finance Minister Dr. Emanuel Weidenhoffer. He says that the bank will use all the lessons it has learned during the last two tragic years in promoting the economic recovery of Austria. The Dutch banker, Mr. Adrianus J. Van Hengel, who is general director of the Creditanstalt, is ruthlessly enforcing a program of economy which is felt to fall heavily on the small employees.

Before the war Vienna was the credit center for a very large part of Europe and had seven great banks, all of which have suffered a fate similar to that of the Creditanstalt.

Reasons for the failure of the Creditanstalt, which most investors considered the most solid bank in this part of the world, are considered to be that it paid too large salaries and commissions to some of the high officials connected with it, that it financed too many business enterprises which it could not control, and that, because of its close connection with the state, it was too much dependent on political favors. The chief instance of this was withdrawal of French credits following Austria's ill-fated attempt to form a customs union with Germany.

Raytheon Manufacturing Corp. Shows Net Profit

Raytheon Manufacturing Company and Raytheon Production Corporation for the year ended May 31, 1933 and Capento Securities Corporation for three months and seven days ended May 31, 1933, report net profit after charges of $267,925. This net profit includes non-recurring income of $592,392. Net loss from operations was $260,705.

For the year ended May 31, 1932, a net loss of $166,091 was reported and for the year ended May 31, 1931 a net loss of $250,364.

Balance sheet dated May 31, 1933 shows current assets of $935,549, including cash of $406,688. Current liabilities were $136,491, indicating net working capital of $799,058 compared with net working capital of $324,705 on May 31, 1932.

Boston Elevated Railway July Revenue $349,174

The Boston Elevated Railway July net revenue from railway operations before taxes and other deductions amounted to $349,174, compared to a net revenue before taxes and other deductions of $231,978 for July, 1932, an increase of $117,196 in the net revenue this year.

In July, receipts failed by $411,613 to meet the full cost of service, which includes all charges, taxes and dividends, whereas in July, 1932, cost of service exceeded receipts by $543,748, an improvement of $132,135 in July, this year.

Plymouth Output Advanced

DETROIT, Aug. 17—Plymouth production for August has been stepped up 5000 cars over the previous schedule to 30,000, said H. G. Mooch, general sales manager. The Plymouth factory produced about 31,500 in July. Production this month will be almost five times greater than August, 1932. "At present rate of orders from our dealers, it appears, this month will be the greatest August in Plymouth history," Mr. Mooch said.

New England Ready to Expand Under the New Industrial Act

Entire Section Now Coöperating Under Code Plans—Natural Factory Conditions Helpful—Quality Products Made—Extensive Markets

All New England as an industrial center is laboring to bring to perfection the Administration's code plans. Definite and conclusive results are yet to be tabulated. However, the effect of the National Industrial Act on industrial development in New England will be far reaching and, according to Rufus C. Maddux, industrial development executive, New England Council, New England is sound industrially, commercially and otherwise and will advance sharply under the code. Mr. Maddux says:

"Low earnings and decreased dividends during the past few years have forced upon business management a critical scrutiny of costs, both manufacturing and distribution. Today there is no place in our business structure for uneconomic practices, no matter how justified by tradition they might have been. Every business practice and policy must undergo a careful cross-examination and be decided upon by its merits."

"The question that is immediately asked," says Mr. Maddux, "is what effect the National Industrial Recovery Act will have in New England. In determining this it is undoubtedly easier first to consider the particular purposes for which the act was adopted. They are (1) an attempt to increase pay of poorly paid workers, thereby eliminating so-called sweat shops, and (2) to reduce hours of operation both of employees and producing capacity in order to furnish work for additional people. It would seem that the natural result of these objectives would tend to keep industries in their present locations, acting, as it would, to protect invested interests.

Quality Products Made

"New England has always been known as a place where quality products are manufactured. With the manufacture of quality products goes skilled workers receiving higher wages. The purposes, therefore, of the National Industrial Recovery Act seem to be advantageous to the industries of New England, as it will place New England manufacturers in a more favorable position to compete with manufacturers of cheap merchandise that is sold entirely on a price basis.

"It would seem that the National Industrial Recovery Act places a greater premium on quality and service than it does on price.

"The most striking example of this has been the recent approval of the code for the textile industry, which has greatly improved the competitive advantages of New England factories in relation to those in other sections of the country which were formerly able to retain employees for a longer working week, and at lower wages, and thereby spread the overhead proportionately.

"Aside from the basic trend toward decentralization, there are one or two other influences which seem to affect present conditions. It is reasonable to expect," continues Mr. Madden, "that, with the adoption of codes in certain industries, limiting the hours of operation, it will be necessary in order to maintain their fair share of normal business, that certain companies will expand their plant capacity. This would be particularly true of the companies which have formerly operated at 24 hours a day, and are now restricted to 15 or 18 hours.

"Such an industry must necessarily consider whether it should expand for present needs at its present location or locate an additional plant within the range of one of the major markets which it supplies. It is believed that when the economics of the situation are considered that New England will loom up as a most favorable area for plant location.

"When business is good and competition at a minimum the illogically located unit may be able to survive and even prosper," says Mr. Maddux. "But in a year of depression, unless the company has an economic location competition may prove disastrous. On the other hand, many industrial plants which have been located with full consideration of economic necessities find that circumstances have changed. Increasing transportation costs and services, for example, have completely altered conditions in certain communities.

"The policy of hand to mouth buying with the insistent demand for quicker service is a large factor today. Manufacturers who must deliver goods in small quantities, promptly, on short notice, cannot afford to be located far from the greatest number of customers.

New England Market

"Markets are being won today on the basis of cost for equal quality and service. Large profits can no longer be depended upon to take care of inefficiences. The race for profitable survival between plants of equal efficiency will be won by the plant so located as to have the lowest delivered costs to its market. These costs of course include items of manufacturing expense, raw materials, power, taxes, transportation. The major items are as follows: the cost of assembling raw materials, the cost of converting raw materials to the finished product, the cost of transporting finished products to points where they are used and sold.

"New England constitutes only 2 per cent of the area of the United States—a compact market. However," continued Mr. Maddux, "it has 6.65 per cent of the population, accounting for over 8,000,000 customers. It accounts for 7.56 per cent of the total retail sales. Within its borders is found 7.97 per cent of the total wealth, indicating that the standard of living is far above average—a profitable market for quality merchandise. New England has 8.4 per cent of the income of the United States—more money to spend.

"With 13.6 per cent of the bank deposits, New England's credit base is twice as good as average of the rest of the country and with 17.5 per cent of the savings of the country we find $5,000,000,000 in reserve buying power. New England leads in education; it has the greatest percentage of modernly equipped homes; it stands at the top with life insurance in force; all indicating that the New England market is rich, ready, responsive, quality market.

"With a net per capita income of $971, New England far exceeds the United States average of $766. A greater percentage of families in New England pay income tax than is true for the United States as a whole. New England," concludes Mr. Maddux, "was the birthplace of banking in the United States. During the depression three of the New England states held a perfect record, so far as bank failures are concerned. In another of the New England states, there has been only one failure, while in the two states where there have been failures, they were small. In 1932 the entire New England section had only 11 bank failures, whereas there were more than 1300 in the United States as a whole."

The World's Business

Protecting Consumers

AMONG the efforts of the Administration in its recovery program is that of protecting consumers. Thus, for example, an advisory body representing consumers is a part of the National Recovery Administration. But when this idea is considered carefully certain conflicts in theory appear which will eventually come out in practice. Protecting consumers, if it means anything, means keeping prices down. But it is not possible to keep prices down and also to raise them, as the Administration is pledged to do. Presumably prices are to be raised only as wages are also raised. Protection of the consumer, in this case, amounts, therefore, to protection of those whose buying power does not come out of wages, but comes presumably, out of fixed salaries and out of interest payments. Of the fixed salary recipients, there are now few to be found. Fixed interest charges are what those who have to pay them as fixed charges have been complaining of. They are the burden which has grown so heavy as to slow down the "great wheel of commerce." The primary purpose of raising prices is, in fact, to lower these fixed charges. In other words, to put it very bluntly, it is to reduce the income of consumers who are not producers. In this sense NRA cannot succeed in protecting both the producer and the consumer, the mortgager and the mortgagee.

* * *

Rail Traffic Survey

Ex-Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman, now Federal Transportation Coördinator, is going about his new task with characteristic energy. Mr. Eastman was always one of the hardest working, best-informed and most open-minded members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Now he is directing a thorough survey of merchandise traffic, including volume, channels and agencies, methods of handling, charges and the proper sphere of each of the several transportation agencies, including railroads, trucks and barges.

* * *

Commodity Prices

A further sharp decline occurred yesterday in leading commodity prices, featured by a five-cent drop in wheat and a 40-point ($2.00 a bale) drop in cotton. The decline since the middle of July in leading commodities has been as sharp, though not as prolonged, as the rise from April to July. Since 1929 the much vaunted stability of commodity prices which we had supposedly achieved, has vanished, and, if anything, fluctuations are growing wider. Gold has proved to be a poor standard of value, and all the skill, judgment, and professional attention which our federal reserve authorities have concentrated upon managing our currency has failed to make the precious metal a satisfactory standard of value. Managed currency theories are due for a big run in coming years before they become discredited.

* * *

Carloadings

Indications are that the carloadings figure for last week, to be published Friday or Saturday, will show a slight decline from the first week of August and not such a good comparison with last year as this business index has been showing since early July. The weekly carloadings report which has been published by the Bureau of Railway Economics of the American Railway Association for years, has lately come into great favor as a business index, and financial students have been making advance guesses on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of figures which are not officially published until Saturday.

H. M. P.

American Hide & Leather Has A Good Profit

Earns $6.28 on Preferred in Year—Company Is Free of Bank Debt

American Hide & Leather Co. reports for the period June 25, 1932, to June 30, 1933, net profit after all charges of $828,227, equal to $6.28 a share on 100,000 shares of $7 preferred stock on which dividends have accumulated since 1899, except as to 37½ per cent paid to date.

These earnings are exclusive of $833,103 refunds of prior years' federal taxes and interests (less legal fees, etc.), making the total addition to surplus $1,161,331. For the previous fiscal period the company reported a loss of $1,374,286 after all charges.

Income account compares as follows:

	Period end June 30,'33	Period end June 25,'32
Depreciation	$112,850	$113,646
Gross profit	1,188,511	†710,532
Sell. gen & adm exp.	448,418	395,877
Bad debts	35,978	13,426
Oper inc	704,514	‡1,119,835
Other inc	8,833	9,975
Total inc	713,348	‡1,109,860
Interest	5,836	32,194
Other charges	*79,284	233,232
Net loss	†828,227	1,374,396
Tax refunds	833,103	
Prev surplus	417,304	1,791,490
Surp end of year	1,578,534	417,304

*Including $68,000 provision for federal income taxes. †Profit. ‡Deficit.

Consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1933, shows current assets of $3,190,646, including $289,901 cash. Current liabilities of $390,140 left net working capital of $2,800,506 compared with working capital of $1,651,107 on June 25, 1932.

C. F. Danner, president, and Claude Douhit, chairman, say in part to stockholders:

For the first time since 1928 it has become unnecessary to make reductions in inventory values. Fairly consistent earnings have been shown for all four quarters. The last period was much better than the first three because of the rapid rise in raw stock and finished leather prices which began in April.

For the first time in many years the balance sheet shows that the company is free from bank indebtedness.

Although average sales prices were considerably lower than those prevailing in the preceding year, dollar volume of sales was higher, showing an encouraging increase in footage delivered. A satisfactory inventory position has been maintained.

During the year extensive plant improvements have been made. A new power plant for the Lowell tannery is under construction and will soon be in operation. Savings from these improvements, the absence of interest payments, and other reductions in overhead and operating expenses place the company in a favorable position at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Larger Earnings For Some Units Bell Telephone

Although none of the Bell Telephone associated companies reported larger operating revenues in June than for June a year ago, several units had larger net operating income. For instance, Illinois Bell earned net operating income of $1,055,944 in June compared with $952,393 a year ago, and Michigan Bell $410,046, compared with $338,298.

American Telephone itself, reflecting greater use of the toll lines in June, reported a slight increase in gross and a very large increase in net operating income, from $43,240 in June, 1932, to $1,526,408 in June, 1933.

For the six months ended June 30 none of the important units had larger net operating income than for the first half of 1932, although several came close to equaling last year's figures.

North American Light & Power Report Shows Loss

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—North American Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, a net loss of $227,002 after expenses, interest, depreciation, minority interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, taxes, etc., compared with net income of $2,513,447 after above charges, equal, after preferred dividend requirements of North American Light & Power Company, to 79 cents a share on the 1,636,555 average number of shares of common outstanding during the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Gross earnings for 12 months ended June 30, 1933, totaled $39,685,967, compared with $43,911,966 in the like 1932 period.

Electricity output of subsidiaries of North American Light & Power Company for the 12 months ended June 30, last, totaled 929,620,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 986,668,000 kilowatt hours, in the like 1932 period, a decrease of 5.8 per cent.

Checker Cab Reports Loss

Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, a net loss of $74,563 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $173,654 in the June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30, last, the net loss was $181,587 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $360,681 in the first six months of 1932.

Europe Sugar Consumption

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Both production and consumption of sugar in 12 European countries during the first 10 months of their crop year 1932-33 were behind the previous year, according to F. W. Dyer & Co., sugar brokers. Consumption was 1.4 per cent less and production showed a 10 per cent slump. Stocks were 331,285 tons less on July 1 than a year ago.

Minneapolis Flour Prices

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17—Flour prices here held firm Wednesday despite the decline in wheat, but the small volume of orders indicated buyers were waiting for a more settled market. Shipping instruction continued light. Mill feed prices were slowly settling to lower levels, with trade extremely light.

Lumber Shipments Have Treble Gain

By the Associated Press

Westwood, Calif., Aug. 17

THE Red River Lumber Company's pay roll in July was three times that of March, an increase of $151,000, T. R. Walker, resident manager, announced today. He said 2000 men were employed.

Lumber shipments have increased to 19 cars daily, which Mr. Walker said was another treble gain. He said the company had advised employees any increase in pay provided in a code for the industry will be retroactive to Aug. 1.

Canadian Exports For July Advance Above Last Year

Leading Commodities Have Sharp Increase—Wholesale Prices

OTTAWA, Aug. 17—Canadian exports for July show a marked increase over those of July of last year, rising from $42,318,000 to $51,345,000.

Among the chief items of export, wheat and flour jumped up $1,000,000, fish $400,000, meats $300,000, wood pulp $1,000,000, planks and boards $1,270,000, copper $700,000, nickel $1,480,000.

Even the figures for the last four months show an improvement of some $12,500,000.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base of 1926 equaling 100, again advanced, moving up from 67.6 in June to 70.5 in July. One hundred and fifty-six quotations were higher, 41 were lower, while 305 remained unchanged.

Consumers' goods moved up from 70.6 to 72.3, producers' goods from 65.5 to 69.8, raw and partly manufactured goods from 57.9 to 63, and chiefly manufactured goods rose over two points. Farm products were 60.1 in July compared with 52.6 in June.

The Department of National Revenue reports that excise taxes jumped $1,378,000 in July, more than offsetting a shrinkage in customs and excise duties.

Associated Gas Reports Deficit For June Quarter

Associated Gas & Electric Company has issued a special comparative consolidated statement for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, showing a deficit after fixed interest charges of $654,522, contrasted with a surplus for the 1932 period of $176,280, or a decrease of $821,802.

The company has followed the practice of issuing statements for 12-month periods only, but the sudden upturn in electric output has created considerable interest in earnings for the relatively short period during which this increase has been in evidence.

Consolidated statement for the 12 months ended June 30 shows a balance of $13,495,441 available for interest on fixed interest debentures, after prior underlying charges and provision for retirements.

Interest requirements of $12,438,759 were covered by a margin of $1,056,682. Other interest requirements amounted to $318,585, leaving only $738,096 earned toward interest on junior obligations.

Minnesota Bonds Are Awarded to Syndicate

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—A block of $1,214,000 State of Minnesota 4¼ highway bonds, due 1944-46, part of the $9,000,000 purchased by a syndicate of New York and Minnesota banks and bond houses headed by Chase Securities Corporation in 1930 was publicly offered by a group of Minnesota banks Wednesday. Several syndicates submitted bids.

Chase National Bank, N. W. Harris Company, Inc., and Banc-northwest Company were awarded the bonds at 106.259 and interest cost basis of about 3.55 per cent. Lehman Bros., Estabrook & Co., Barr Bros. & Co., Phelps, Fenn & Co. and Kalman & Co. bid 106.089 and interest cost basis 3.61 per cent.

Welsh Coal Fields May Lose Canadian Contracts

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 17—Colliery officials said that if the anthracite strike lasts any considerable time the Welsh coal fields may lose contracts with Canada.

Officials explained that Welsh fields have been getting some of the Canadian anthracite business that used to go to the United States.

Anthracite exports to the Canadian market the first half of this year were 1,831,000 tons, compared with 1,666,000 tons in the first six months of 1931.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

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Early Increase In New Building Projects Likely

Statistics Reveal Seasonal Decline in Private Undertakings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—An increase in building projects is to be expected in the near future, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a survey which continues in part:

"Current building statistics reflect a moderate seasonal decline in private undertakings, as well as the continued withholding of public works awards pending organization of the federal program. The contract valuation for all classifications, according to Dodge data, receded 20 per cent from that of the preceding month, and was 36 per cent below the level of July, 1932."

Public works and utilities construction and non-residential building showed a relative contradiction of 68 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively; residential building, on the other hand, remained 20 per cent above that of a year earlier.

"The direct administering of the Recovery Act is now getting under way quite rapidly. Already, a large number of federal emergency public works have been authorized, while the $400,000,000 made available for state highway construction has been distributed.

"Bids for many of these projects doubtless will be let within the near future, and should be reflected in a sharp gain in aggregate building activity, possibly by the latter part of this month.

"As the governmental program progresses, it is probable that aggregate building totals will promptly expand to a level well above that of last year."

New Jersey Public Service Shows July Net of $9,270,778

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 — Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and subsidiaries for the month of July, 1933, report gross earnings of $9,270,778, compared with $9,687,818 for July, 1932, a decrease of $417,040, while net income from operations totaled $3,282,907, compared with $3,101,242 in 1932, an increase of $181,665. The balance available for dividends and surplus for July amounted to $2,032,672, compared with $1,848,467 in July, 1932, an increase of $184,205.

For the 12 months ended July 31, 1933, gross earnings were $118,731,453, compared with $131,246,240 for the previous 12 months, a decrease of $12,514,787, while net income from operations amounted to $42,030,084, compared with $44,586,271, a decrease of $2,556,187. The balance available for dividends and surplus amounted to $26,786,263 for the 12 months ended July, 1933, compared with $30,235,057 for the same period last year, a decrease of $3,448,794.

Buffalo Is to Sell $9,500,000 Issue

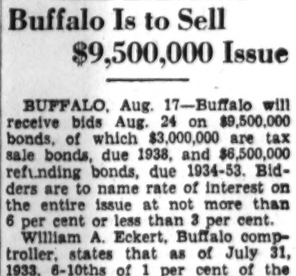
BUFFALO, Aug. 17—Buffalo will receive bids Aug. 24 on $9,500,000 bonds, of which $3,000,000 are tax sale bonds, due 1938, and $6,500,000 refunding bonds, due 1934-53. Bidders are to name rate of interest on the entire issue at not more than 6 per cent or less than 3 per cent.

William A. Eckert, Buffalo comptroller, states that as of July 31, 1933, 6-10ths of 1 per cent of the 1929-30 general tax levy of $31,920,233 remained uncollected, 96-100 per cent of the 1930-31 levy of $32,560,616, 3.8 per cent of the 1931-32 levy of $31,297,857 and 10.9 per cent of the 1932-33 levy of $26,501,148.

The citys' fiscal year begins July 1. Of the total 1933-34 levy 38.9 per cent had been collected to Aug. 10, compared with the same percentage a year ago, 40.8 per cent two years ago and 41½ per cent three years ago.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, Aug. 17—Gross traffic revenues of the entire Canadian National Railways System during the week ended Aug. 14 totaled $2,752,604, compared with $2,579,953 in the corresponding 1932 week, an increase of $172,651.



How it works

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CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
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NEW YORK

The Young Folks' Page

The Boyhood Trail

In Four Parts

By WILLIAM B. WARREN

Part I

NINETY-SEVEN in the shade! That's hot weather in any town but in Fairport, situated as it is on a point of land jutting out into the bay, it is a record.

It was mid-afternoon. The sun-baked streets were almost deserted. A patrolman on his beat, a storekeeper lounging in front of his door, and an occasional passing car or truck were the only signs of life.

"Whoooeeeeeooo!"

The sudden scream of a siren split the sultry air. Instantly, as if by magic, the streets came to life. A fast gathering group of small boys raced along the street shouting, "Fire! Here come the engines!"

People hurried from the shade of stores and awnings to stand on the curb and heads were thrust from windows for a glimpse of the never-old spectacle of a fire department in action.

But their idle curiosity was turned to mild excitement as the three pieces of apparatus, instead of shrieking past, pulled into the curb and stopped at the corner. To all appearances there was no sign of a fire, not even the smell of smoke, but a rapidly growing crowd was forming around the alarm box.

Here, interest was centered around a lad of about 13. He was poorly dressed and stood with head bowed and his gaze fixed on his shabby shoes. There was evidence on his dirt-streaked face that he had been crying. A policeman's firm grip on his shoulder was his only reason for remaining where he was. He was unmistakably frightened. What would they do with him? Visions of reform school, jail, and barred windows flashed through his mind. And what would the gang think of him now?

Caught in the Act

The voice of the policeman broke in on this unpleasant train of thought. He was addressing the Fire Chief who, by this time, had gained the center of the crowd.

"Well, Chief, I guess we've caught your man this time. I'll guarantee this fellow will be pulling no more false alarms for a while, at least."

"Good work, Danny," was the Chief's reply, "and I hope you will make an example of him. It costs the city too much money every time we are called out to allow this sort of thing. Take him along, Dan, and—"

"I beg your pardon."

The boy looked up as all eyes turned toward the speaker. A young man was edging his way through the crowd toward the three central figures. He was about 28 years old, tall, with dark hair, and his face glowed with the healthy tan of the outdoor man. He was dressed in a uniform of khaki and wore a broad-brimmed felt hat. As he approached the policeman he was smiling.

"I hope you'll pardon my butting in like this," he said. "My name is Ross. I am the Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop Number Twenty-four here in town. If you and the Fire Department agree, I should like the privilege of taking this boy with me. I will assume full responsibility for his actions. What do you say?"

Mr. Ross looked questioningly from one to the other. The boy's face was the first to change. He wiped his tear-stained face with the back of a dirty hand and looked up at the Scout leader.

As far as he was concerned he had no use for Boy Scouts. The gang called them a sissy lot, but for the present they happened to offer the only chance of escape from an unpleasant situation.

He reached out and touched the fireman's coat sleeve.

"Gee, Chief," he cried eagerly, "let me go with this feller and I'll be good—honest!" He tried to smile, but was too frightened to succeed very well.

Agreed

"Well, now, Mr. Ross," said the policeman, "of course, if you are willing to take this on your own shoulders and be responsible, I guess no one will object very much, least of all me. But," and here he scowled down at the boy, "I'll warn you, he's a tough little rooster. If I'd taken him in today he would have landed in the State Reform School."

Mr. Ross turned to the fireman. "This is satisfactory to you, is it, Chief?"

"The only thing I want, Mr. Ross," he answered, "is to stop this practice of pulling false alarms. I don't care how it's done or who does it. If you think you can do it, go ahead." With this he turned and stepped into his car.

As the crowd began to disperse, Mr. Ross took the boy by the arm. "You and I will go over to my car for a powwow," he said. "Or suppose we get a bite to eat first. You could eat a nice piece of apple pie about now, I suppose?"

The boy looked up, instantly suspicious. What did this man want, anyway? Something certainly, or why should he offer to buy him something first? Well, whatever his game was, it was worth risking for the sake of the pie. So he gave in.

"Sure, I guess so," he said.

"Fine. There's a nice little place just across the street. Let's go."

They were soon comfortably seated at a corner table, and having given the waitress their order, Mr. Ross turned to his young companion.

Up to this time the boy had not spoken a word. He was in deep thought. It was apparent to him that he was in a tight place and all because he had followed the gang. He hadn't always lived on the "other side" of the tracks, and at first he had not cared for the companionship of the neighborhood boys. They were not his kind, somehow. But a fellow had to have some friends and so, growing up with them, he began to follow their habits and to find his fun where they did. This was the result.

"And, now, young fellow, suppose you tell me your name, eh?"

At the sound of the man's voice he looked up. His eyes snapped and his forehead was wrinkled in a deep frown.

"Say, mister, what's your game anyway?" he asked. "What do you want?"

Mr. Ross showed no surprise at this outburst. But he smiled.

"Well, after all," he said, "You know who I am. Isn't it only fair that I should know your name at least?"

Try as he would, the boy could not repress a smile.

Rusty Introduces Himself

"Sure," he said, "I guess there's no harm in that. My name is Andy Coleman, but the boys all call me 'Rusty' on account of my red hair and freckles. And I live across the railroad tracks the other side of town—in case you was goin' to ask me that next. But—," and here his face clouded again, "I guess that's all you need to know. You see, I know what you are. Our gang hasn't any use for your sissy Boy Scouts. There's none of 'em down our way and they wouldn't last long if they did come. I'll thank you for the feed, and then you and I is done." He rose to go but Mr. Ross laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Listen, Rusty," he said, "have you ever seen a real Boy Scout troop in action?"

The boy hesitated and then looked down at the floor. Of course he hadn't, but what business was it of this man's. And yet he answered truthfully.

"No-o-o," he drawled.

"Good," exclaimed the Scoutmaster. "Then if I can show you that a Boy Scout is a real fellow as much as any member of your gang, will you take the story back to them?"

Rusty grinned. What a sap this fellow was to think that he was going to fall for that kind of soft soap. "That's a safe bet, all right," he answered. "Sure!"

"That's great," said Mr. Ross. "Now go home and get cleaned up and I'll call for you at about seven o'clock. Here," and he took a pad and pencil from his pocket, "Write your address on this."

At this request the boy's face colored. He took the pad, looked at it, and then suddenly passed it back.

"It's no use," he said, "I—I—well, I ain't much good at spelling. You see, I only went through the primary school."

The Scoutmaster made no reply to this but wrote down the address from the boy's verbal directions. When he had finished, he extended his hand to the boy and they shook hands.

"And now, Rusty, so long until seven o'clock." With a smile he turned and started down the street.

For a few minutes the boy stood where Mr. Ross had left him. He was thinking hard. In spite of himself, he liked this man, but, because he wore the uniform of a Scout leader, he was suspicious of him. They were always butting into a feller's fun and tryin' to make a "goody-goody" out of him.

"Well, here's one boy that he won't be able to tie onto his coat-tails," he told himself. "Sure, I'll go down with him tonight, but I'll bet it will be different from what he plans. Let's see. I'll take along that little slingshot and I think I have a little of that sneeze powder left—"

And so he started home, his mind busy with thoughts of mischief whereby he might "entertain" Mr. Ross's Scout troop.

(To be continued next Thursday.)



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"And I Hope You Will Make an Example of Him."

The Stamp Collectors' Nook At the World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE Stamp Collectors Nook at the world's fair in Chicago is housing 20 envelopes that contained official mail and flew with General Balbo and his 96 companions in their history-making flight from Italy to a Century of Progress. They are valued at approximately $200 each.

Near neighbors to these in the exhibit are envelopes without stamps that once carried letters from all the Presidents of the United States. Mailed "frank free," they show the signature of all of the Presidents, from George Washington to Herbert Hoover. There are also a few used by original signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Origin of "Franking"

A card over this exhibit explains that following a custom introduced in England in 1660, the franking privilege was granted in America in 1775 to members of the Continental Congress—later to the Presidents and their cabinet officers. It allowed them to send letters without postage. They just wrote their names on the face of an envelope near the word "Free." There were variations in this combination, as shown by this collection.

While George Washington was in office his customary method of franking was to sign "President U. S." instead of the usual "free" and full name. Abraham Lincoln signed "A. Lincoln." The Lincoln envelopes are probably the most wanted and valued, it is said at the Stamp Nook, because Lincoln is today the most loved of all the Presidents. This entire collection is valued at over $5000.

The franking privilege was abolished in England in 1840, with the issuance of the first postage stamp, the explanation at the exhibit continues. The privilege had been so abused that heavy merchandise was being sent through the mails postage free, and even cattle and people. Efforts have been made by Congress in the United States to abolish the custom, but so far such endeavors have been unsuccessful.

There are many interesting and rare covers (envelopes) on display at the Stamp Nook.

Among these there are cartoon-like pictures on unused envelopes of the Civil War (United States) period which record the differences of opinion between the North and South of that day. And there is a cover that was mailed in Germany during the height of that country's inflation period. It carries postage costing 240,000,000,000 marks.

Of Interest to Cover Collectors

Mr. Lou W. Kreicker, Century of Progress cachet director and in charge of the exhibit, has prepared beautifully cacheted covers for each national, industrial, fraternal and religious day at the fair. Cover collectors the world over are said to be expressing admiration for this work.

The stamps exhibited hail from many countries—Lithuania, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, the United States and many, many other lands.

Chinese stamps issued in honor of Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer who did much for China, are on display. These bear a picture called "Resting on the Desert." The title is in Latin. It is said to be the first time that Latin has ever been used to translate the Chinese on a postage stamp.

Here, too, you can follow the development of the stamps of Norway, beginning with the first one issued. Or, you can trace the development of precancel stamps of the United States.

French Colonial stamps, commemorating the French Exposition of 1931, the last world's fair before a Century of Progress, are also to be seen here.

Besides these stamps, the Stamp Nook is displaying many other rare and unusual stamps. The entire collection, consisting of thousands of stamps and covers, is said to be worth $50,000.

G. M. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Photopress

A Boat That Was Built in a Bedroom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG London student, Graham Humby, wanted a motorboat, and he has achieved one, although it meant building it himself in a fifth floor flat, and took exactly six months of pretty hard going!

As the draft grew bigger the getting into bed each night became more complicated, and piles of timber, slabs of putty, to say nothing of masses of tools, had to be negotiated. At last, however, the boat, measuring 10 feet, was completed. Then came the question of launching her. It is not a very simple affair launching a boat from a fifth floor flat, but it was done. Friends with ropes and pulleys were called in, the window was taken out, the stern was well padded with pillows, and she was hoisted, slowly and carefully onto the sill.

One of the friends climbed to the roof, and fixing up a pole from which a rope and pulley were suspended, let them down to the level of the sill. The boat was then hooked to the rope and gently swung out into midair. Meanwhile the man above clung to a chimney stack to watch the operations below, the men in the bedroom clung to a rope—now bearing a two hundred weight strain—and two men on the pavement, pulled at the guide ropes. And so the boat took the road.

A fortunate gap in the fence bordering the Regent's Park Canal enabled the boat to be tested in its natural element and the report was so completely satisfactory that as soon as the engine is [illegible] is to be taken to Tower Bridge to nose her way down the Thames.

Adventuring With Ta-na-ha

THE Last of the Thundering Herd, by Bigelow Neal. New York: Sears Publishing Co., Inc. $2.50.

If the lawn needs mowing or the vegetable garden needs weeding, it will be well for father to hold in reserve "The Last of the Thundering Herd," by Bigelow Neal, until son has fulfilled his obligations, else he may find his young scion eagerly following the adventures of Ta-na-ha, the bull buffalo, and the fortunes of those famous old Indians, Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Crow King, in their clashes with the armed forces of Terry, Gibbon, Custer and Cook. Instead of himself adventuring with the mower or hoe.

This is the story of the extinction of the buffalo and its significance, not only to the Indian but also to the white man. No attempt is made to minimize the perfidy of the United States Government and its military agents toward the Indian. The record is available to anyone interested in governmental documents, and although the dry details are not intruded into the story of Ta-na-ha, it is evident that Mr. Neal's sympathies are with the Indian and the "thundering herd" of bison which roamed our northwest prairies at the close of the Civil War.

The grown-up reader will no doubt find his early conception of the bitter fracas between the Indians and the whites boldly challenged, and it will not harm the younger reader to be brought into contact with a more charitable picture of those early Indian wars. Yet Mr. Neal presents his arguments logically and without rancor. He evidently seeks to offer a fair account of the Indian's struggle for what he considered his just prerogatives, and this of course makes the book historically interesting.

G. M. S.

Thrills of Pearl Diving

WHEN you look at a creamy string of pearls, each one perfect in shape and color, do you ever think of the men who dive to gather this precious harvest of the sea?

Off the Arabian coast the work of pearl diving is chiefly done by natives. They sail out in picturesque boats called dhows, until deep water is reached. Each boat carries between 25 and 30 brown-skinned divers who, at a given signal, prepare for action. A stout basket is slung across each man's shoulders, and round each waist is tied a rope. The men are chosen because of their skill in diving, and also for the length of time they can hold a breath of air.

After a few deep breathing exercises, over they go, and only the ripples tell where they have plunged into the sea. Down, down they swim, and, strangely enough, no sea monster troubles to look twice at these wriggling men. Once at the bottom there is no time to waste and with amazing rapidity they fill their baskets with oyster shells, and then giving a tug at their ropes, are pulled swiftly to the surface by the rope men who sit waiting in the boat.

No white man has ever equaled these natives in feats of breathing, and it seems hardly fair that they do not enjoy the same amount of adventure as the professional diver in the heavy diving suit when he takes to the water in search of pearls. Before being lowered over the side of the boat, the diver's waterproof suit and air pipe are tested; then a basket is strapped to his side, and as the water closes over his head adventure begins.

The first things he must watch for are floating weeds which, growing up from the sea bed, look like water forests. Should these get entangled in the air pipe, the diver will be unable to move. Big fish and little fish are very inquisitive, and the sight of this curious figure invading their kingdom attracts them in their hundreds. Many are harmless, and even friendly, but the diver has to be prepared for anything, even sharks and giant conger eels.

A shark attacks anything white, so the diver always wears soft, tan colored gloves which, fitting closely, do not make his hands clumsy. He knows, too, that a shark is really a coward and a bully at heart, so he frightens him by sudden noises. This you would think would be difficult to do under water, but air bubbles released at any great depth make a terrible noise, which never fails to send the sharks hurrying away like scared sheep!

Great skill, however, is needed for the work since, unless the diver knows how to handle the oysters, he may get his fingers pinched! Oysters open and shut their shells much in the same way as you open and shut your mouth, except that they close the shells with a sharp click. The diver, therefore, has to grasp each shell at the back.

One would imagine that the biggest oysters contain the largest pearls, but this is not the case. Very often the diver ignores the large shells altogether, and collects only the small ones. The thick inner lining of these oysters sometimes holds as many as a dozen pearls, so that there may be a fortune in one tiny shell alone.

Unlike the native diver, the white man does not have to come up to the surface for air until his work is finished, and so has time to study the marvelous, unknown world that we never see. Giant anemones, in vivid shades of red, orange and pink, group themselves like flowers on the ocean floor, while mischievous, rainbow colored fish, as beautiful as the sea flowers themselves, dart in and out. Little wonder that a diver maintains there is no more thrilling occupation than that of pearl gathering.

A Vacation Occupation for the Family

During the summer vacation our family has been kept busy and happy producing a child's magazine which we sell to regular customers—families with children.

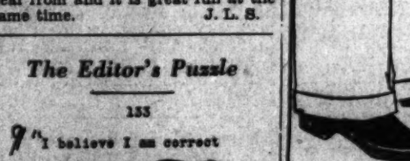
Our 15-year-old, who is artistic, designs and makes the covers. The boys, aged 8 and 13, deliver the magazine. Other children we know write poetry for our magazine and short stories, which are published with their names and ages. Another feature is an open forum. The general subject of the magazine is "nature" and all our material is along that line.

The mother of the family is the editor, and the paper is typewritten. We have advertisements to help pay for materials, etc., and have made a fair profit. We have 25 regular customers. This is something a family of children can learn a good deal from and it is great fun at the same time.

J. L. S.

The Editor's Puzzle

133



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

The Mail Bag

Lewisburg, West Virginia

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My other letter was written several years ago, and published in the Children's Page. I like the Young Folks' Page very much, especially stories like "Something Wild."

I live in a small town on a mountainside. There are about 2000 people here. I have several friends here who have ponies and dogs. They let me ride their ponies, but I have several dogs of my own.

Collecting stamps is one of my hobbies and I have over 3000. I should like to trade with any girl who has some good duplicates. I am also interested in sports. I am 13 and should like to hear from some Mail Bagger around my age.

Beverly E.

Lakewood, Ohio

Dear Editor:

One day, when I was on top of our garage, I saw a mother bird up in a pine tree, chirping loudly. I wondered what she was chirping about, and looking all about me, saw a baby bird on the other side of the garage. So I lay down and watched. In a few minutes the mother bird flew down to her baby. She gave it a little push with her bill. It flew a little way, came back, and then the mother bird got a worm and fed it to the baby for a reward. This went on and on. Each time the baby bird flew a little further until it could fly as well as its mother.

I am 13 years old and would like a correspondent from any place.

Lester S.

Berkeley, California

Dear Mailbaggers:

I am a Girl Scout of 13 and perhaps a Girl Guide would be so kind as to answer my letter.

My school here in Berkeley is Willard Junior High, named after Frances E. Willard. The architecture resembles the Missions of southern California. We have about 875 pupils. I am entering the ninth grade next term.

My hobby is collecting autographs, and I have some very interesting ones. I also keep a stamp album with my sister.

Wiggles McTavish (my Scotty) is growing impatient for me to play with her, so I must stop. But if some girls from foreign countries will please answer my letter, I will try to tell them more about myself and surroundings. With love to all Mail-baggers.

Jean Noe P.

Hibbing, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Just recently I became interested in the Mail Bag and greatly desired to have correspondents in different corners of the world. I live in the midst of the iron ore mines, and will be glad to tell all I know concerning them to anyone who is interested.

I am interested in art, literature, languages, music, all sports, and domestic sciences. Correspondents from all over the world will be welcomed, but I should like especially to hear from girls in France, England, Germany, Spain, California and Wyoming. I am nearly 18 and plan to attend college in September. The beautiful school I graduated from includes all the grades from kindergarten to two years of junior college.

With best wishes to the Monitor and all Mail Baggers, and hoping to gain some interesting "pen-chums,"

Evelyn B.

Mt. Berry, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I have read your paper with great interest the last five years and so often have I determined to write and thank you for the many pleasant hours spent with it. Also I am indebted to you for two lovely foreign correspondents.

I always read the Mail Bag, Home Forum, and foreign news. I particularly like your news of other lands because it seems so truly to represent affairs as they are.

My hobby last fall was collecting the children's poems of your paper and binding them into a book for my wee sister. She gets keen enjoyment from that book.

I am a senior in college this year and have great interest in international affairs, music, poetry, history, and biography. I'm "over 20" and I shall be delighted if you will put my name and interest in the Mail Bag so that I may gain other friends.

I write only in English and shall promise prompt replies to any letters received from anywhere in our great world.

With grateful appreciation for all your paper has meant to me, and best wishes to all Mail Baggers,

Margaret C.

Muden, Natal, S. Africa

Dear Editor:

I'm just writing to thank you for the pleasure I've had in corresponding with people with whom I became acquainted through your paper.

I am a fumigator for the above company and work No. 1 Unit. The method employed here is the same as used in California.

The Golden Valley Citrus Estates are situated in the Golden Valley through which runs the Mooi River. Their groves extend from Hart down to Mount St. Bernard, a distance of about 13 miles. These groves are watered by three irrigation furrows, while the Muden furrows also supply the numerous settlers with water for their groves.

Packing operations commence in May and stop in September. The nearest railway station is Greytown which is 18 miles from Muden.

I am 18 years old and would like to correspond with boys of any age from every part of the world.

My three chief hobbies are stamp and postcard collecting and radio (short wave). I would be very glad if fellows writing to me would send me stamps from their countries and I will let them have any S African stamps they require. As regards radio, I would like to exchange circuits, ideas, etc.

I am also interested in the following: Railways, photographs, cycling, books, athletics and sports of any kind.

My sister Helen, aged 15 years, would also very much like correspondents from any part of the world.

Hoping to get many correspondents to whom I promise an interesting letter,

Henry S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Helen Grace B. (10), Blue Island, Illinois.—Interested in music

Edith P. (13), Edmonds, Washington.—Interested in music and art. Collects postmarks and stamps.

Doris Y. (14), Portland, Oregon.—From abroad.

Dorothy B. (14), Portland, Oregon.—From abroad, especially from France.

Greta N. and Thea S. (15), Kreis Waldenourg, Germany.—From South America.

Ruby B. (15), Arlington Heights, Illinois.—Collects postmarks.

Enid S. (18), Palmerston North, New Zealand.—From girl with college or varsity interests.

Peggy W. (19), Wanganui, New Zealand.—Interested in sports, reading and acting.

From Boys

Herman R. Jr. (13), Haddonfield, New Jersey.—Interested in stamps and post cards.

Frederick J. R. Jr. (14), Fort Wayne, Indiana.—Exchanges stamps.

Donald G. S. (16), E. Yorkshire, England.—From a correspondent in Spanish-speaking countries.

Lawrence B., Aiton, Iowa.—Lives on a poultry farm. Collects stamps.

Over 20

Bruce A. J., Portland, Oregon.—Will exchange stamps with any reader in any British colony.

Hertha K., Guben N-L Germany.—Interested in music.

Ernest S., Guben N-L Germany.

Ernest W., Guben N-L Germany.

Those who already have Mail Bag correspondents must not be surprised if their requests for further correspondents are not published. They can always add to their lists by answering requests from others. The demand on Mail Bag space is heavy, and these writers must now, as a rule, yield to newcomers.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

I Went Out Very Early

I went out very early in the morning,
The garden and the fields were all impearled
With nets of dew; and just within the forest
A little fairy river sang and swirled.
Where three sunbeams danced upon it. At its margin
A family of ferns had just unfurled
Green tents above the dearest of fern babies
With their tiny, baby fists all tightly curled.
And as I looked I felt a sudden buzzing,
Like little blade propellers rapidly twirled
Close to my head, and then a flash of ruby
And emerald flame and feathers as upwhirled
The darlingest humming-bird!—and gone so swiftly!
It was then the fairies' laughter softly purled.

Just by coming out so early in the morning
I had found a lovely, new, undreamed-of world.

GRACE CLEMENTINE HOWES.

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps, postcards, photos, etc. Three styles, "Regular" for cards, large snapshots, etc. and "Junior" for single stamps blocks, small prints, etc., in 6 colors. 100 to the package; Gold and Silver, 80 to the package. The new "Transparent" style gives full vision. 80 to the package. Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

ACE ART COMPANY
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SHOE POLISHES



SPECIAL OFFER

Fill Out and Mail this Coupon

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Please send me your Friendly Shine Set—including two cans Oil Paste Shine Polish (Black—Tan), one trial size bottle Bostonian Shoe Cream, one trial size bottle White, White Shoe Cleaner, two daubers, one polishing cloth, one bristle brush and a large home size bottle of Whittemore's Famous Cleanall, the instant spot remover, for which I enclose $1.00. It is understood that my money will be refunded if I am not satisfied with my purchase.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Cuban Outlook Grows Brighter As Normal Conditions Reappear

(Continued from Page 1)

—troubles require outside mediation.

The political reorganization now going on in Havana has presumably been helped by the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles. It is known that he is redrafting the Cuban Constitution to make it more adaptable to the conditions of the island. That is to say, to stamp out various political practices interfering with a democratic form of government. Mr. Welles' plan is being submitted to the leaders of all parties now gathered in conference.

The revision of the reciprocity treaty now in force between Cuba and the United States is really an attempt to increase preference commercial courtesies from 20 to 50 per cent. Under this arrangement the Cuban republic would profit, for commodities like vegetables and fruits would command a fair price in American markets, and Cuba, with the profits obtained, could purchase American manufactured goods needed on the island.

The establishment of a higher sugar quota would appear to be almost a necessity if Cuba is to set its canefield laborers to work; reopen its hundreds of closed sugar mills, and cultivate the thousands of acres available or now idle. The 1933-34 quota suggested for the Cuban planters is far below the figure allowed during former years. The question of tariffs also must be settled. Cuba now pays 2 cents a pound on raw sugar that costs around 1 cent a pound to produce. Add the 2 cents duty and the production cost rises above the price for which sugar sells in the United States: at least, it was so until recently when prices rose to about 3½ cents a pound. A guaranteed price in the American markets has been suggested. Could this be possible, and the tariff duties lowered or removed, the Cuban economic situation would appear more favorable.

The diversification of crops is particularly essential if Cuba would make the most of opportunities, and would put itself in a position to become less dependent upon one crop. Presumably, there will be years, when the sugar market slumps, that Cuba's quota will be reduced. When those times came, if the Republic had extended its agricultural possibilities and was enjoying the benefits of a 50 per cent preference treaty with the United States, the chances for a severe economic upset like the present one would be negligible.

The refunding of the Cuban international debt is already under way. Certain obligations due within the next few years will not have to be paid off until some time within 40 years. The Cuban debt is well over $160,000,000, with another $50,000,000, due Government employees and for the payment of obligations contracted by the Government.

Cuba Awaits Return Of Two Former Leaders

HAVANA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Cuba awaited today the return from exile of former President Menocal and Col. Carlos Mendieta and wondered what part they will play in reconstruction plans of the new provisional government.

Qualified observers professed to see a possibility that the two famous leaders against the overthrown régime of President Machado might ride back into favor, take an important rôle in President de Cespede.' administration, and help solve Cuba's political and economic issues.

General Menocal has been in the United States more than a year, during which time he has directed activities of a revolutionary Junta.

Also expected is the return of Col. Aurelio Hevia, former Secretary of War and of the Interior Department, Señor Sergio Carbo, newspaper editor, and Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana.

The Cuban Supreme Court scheduled a meeting for today to consider resigning in a body. Sharp criticism has been directed at the Supreme Court by the ABC and other opposition groups who charge it was lax in not declaring unconstitutional certain acts of the Machado Government.

Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, youthful Secretary of the Treasury, has started conversations with Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador about commercial relations with the United States.

Other problems facing new Cuba were presented by dock workers who continued their strike, congressmen, of whom so many have gone into hiding that a quorum cannot be obtained, and laborers, among whom another general strike may develop.

Beer Privileges Net Government $6,290,530

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Just short of 280,000 persons paid the Federal Government $6,290,530 during the waning months of the last fiscal year for the privilege of making or selling beer.

The internal revenue bureau yesterday made public statistics, showing that from April 7 to June 30 a total of 277,105 persons had paid license taxes to the Government, entirely aside from the levies upon the beer itself.

Big Boulder Dam Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 17 — The Blaw Knox Company has been awarded a contract for 24,000 tons of material for transmission towers for Boulder Dam, company officials announced today. The contract involves about $2,500,000.

Reich's Boy Volunteers Join in Work and Play

(Continued from Page 1)

17 to 25. We found these volunteers hard at work converting a derelict leather factory into living quarters which are eventually to be the head station of the labor-camp movement of the province.

The workers' summer uniform consisted of boots and much abbreviated trousers and absolutely nothing else.

Brown, bare backs were grimy with perspiration and dust. Brawny legs from knee downward were the same. Some of the workers were shoveling hillocks of lime and sand for the making of mortar. Others were carrying piled-up loads of bricks to wall-builders on scaffolding high over our heads. Windows were going in. Carpenters and iron workers were shaping doors and windows in workshops outside.

All Busy at Tasks

The commanding officer, the only person in uniform that I saw, was fetched to receive us, but everybody else was too busy to notice our arrival.

We were taken over the works and visited the living quarters already in occupation. The dormitory had wide-open windows on either side through which the wind blew freely. The sleeping bunks were two-tiered. They were set up in a long double row in the middle of the floor. The mattresses were of jute fabric filled with straw. Each bed had at its foot a wire locker for clothes. Nothing could have been cheaper or rougher than the fittings. But everything was exceedingly clean, solid, comfortable and roomy.

The mess hall on the ground floor was fitted with tables and benches of unplaned wood. But an atmosphere of "homeliness" was everywhere. Breakfast was being prepared in well-equipped cookrooms and its savoriness reminded us that we had been long upon the road.

Abundance of running water with shower baths and the most modern of sanitation, in each case reduced to its simplest dimensions, but always clean, efficient and well-designed, were other features of the camp.

Jaunt Precedes Breakfast

The daily routine was an object-lesson that many educational institutions elsewhere might study with advantage.

Reveille was at 5 a. m. A run in the open air preceded a breakfast of bread, butter and jam with tea or coffee.

Six hours solid labor followed.

Then came a substantial midday meal of meat, fish or eggs with abundant vegetables, the menu being different each day in the week.

Afterward every member of the camp was sent to bed, where at least one hour or—at each man's own choice—an hour and a half was spent at rest.

The afternoon was devoted to technical study. Lectures on current politics were a prominent feature of the courses. The Danzig Corridor was being discussed the day I was there.

The object of this study is partly to cover information about the work that is being done, with a view to increasing the wage-earning capacity of each participant. Even more it is to afford a grounding in current politics to enable an intelligent interest to be taken in the political issues of the day. There is also a small amount of drill.

Evening to Themselves

A substantial evening meal is served between 6 and 7 o'clock. After it everybody has time to themselves, theatricals and singsongs being much in vogue. "Lights out" sounds at 10.

Other labor camps I visited included those of Wandlitz, Lanke, Velten am Hafen and Schönwald. At Wandlitz roads were being built. At Lanke, a channel was being dug to drain a quaking peat-bog and moorland was being reclaimed. At Velten am Hafen waste land was being cleared and planted with pine trees for timber. An ingenious wooden bridge over a wide ship canal had been built by the workers. At Schönwald forest was being cut down and carpentry work was going on.

Everywhere the same atmosphere of hard work and good comradeship was apparent. Everywhere one was able to feel that the making of valuable citizens was in progress.

Convict-Dug Canal Links Leningrad to Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

The northern section from the head of Lake Onega to Soroka on the White Sea was dug out by manual labor in 21 months of working through the bitter cold of winter and the great heat of the short northern summer.

The economic importance of the project is considered to be very great. In the current year it is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of goods will be shipped by the canal, while it is hoped that by 1937 the figure will have risen to 10,000,000 tons. With Leningrad as its terminal port the canal connects direct with Russia's railway system, thus providing transport for the timber, grain, ores, oil products and building materials from the north.

Commodities of various kinds so badly needed in the northern districts can now be cheaply and more speedily delivered. Karelia will be able to develop its great natural resources. Development on an extensive scale of timber, paper, mining, chemical, fish and shipbuilding industries of the canal are included in the second Five-Year Plan.

In the fifteenth century Novgorod merchants endeavored to make a way from Onega Lake to the White Sea, and in the seventeenth century another attempt was made by a Russian, Boretsky, to establish a permanent way from the White Sea to Onega for the trade in furs and fish. In 1800, an English engineer, Armstrong, suggested the construction of a permanent waterway by connecting rivers and lakes, but this scheme was rejected by the Government on account of the inability to find capital.

Refugees at Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 17 (AP)—A party of 22 Cuban political refugees headed by Gen. Alberto Herrera, former war secretary in the Machado administration and provisional president for a few hours last week-end, arrived yesterday in the United Fruit steamship Quirigua. They will remain here a short time, probably proceeding to Europe.

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Gloucester, Mass.

IN THE second exhibition of the summer by the Gloucester Society of Artists, oils, water colors and sculpture are grouped in the large gallery; black-and-whites and a few color drawings in one small gallery, and thumb-box sketches in the other.

The general impression left by the exhibition is better than that made by its predecessor. One may find variety of subject matter and a certain personal note in the work of many of the exhibitors. Especially interesting from this standpoint is Miss Marguerite Nelson's "The Drinking Fountain," a playground study of gay child forms under great trees. There is a naïveté in the treatment of the children that lends piquancy. More sophisticated and verging upon caricature is the brightly pigmented "Three Basque Fishermen" by Mrs. Susan Barse Miller. Returning to the naïve, particularly pleasing in its application to village life and houses, is "Old Marblehead" by Mrs. Ella Fillmore Lillie, a study of the heart of Marblehead, high-keyed in coloring, but with unmistakable flavor of the old town.

Impressions of last year's eclipse of the sun still crop up, one of the most ambitious yet shown being Mr. Henry Hammond Ahl's "Watching the Eclipse," with its crowds of people gazing upward from great rock masses punctuated at intervals by three telegraph poles almost too obvious in crosslike formation. The entire composition is bathed in a weird blue-green semilight.

Strong brush strokes mark such harbor scenes as "Boothbay Harbor," by Mr. Charles Curtis Allen, and "Gloucester Boats," by Mr. Anthony Thième.

For variety of subject matter one may turn to Mr. G. L. Russell's "Shore, Palm Beach," with its strongly emphasized rhythm of curving palm trunks, leaf masses and play of light and shade against a sea background half green, half blue. Another stanch little sketch is Miss Ruth D. Carter's "Gott Street, Rockport," in which the artist has blocked in her houses, trees and street with great conviction and appreciation for masses, traits that might have greatly improved the more ambitious composition, "The Guide's Story," by Mr. H. Boylston Dummer, in which two old characters swap yarns in an indecisive interior. One feels in this canvas as in the portrait of the aviator, "Bill Lanner," by Miss Margaret Arnold Kimball, that artists occasionally confuse illustration and painting per se.

Poetic feeling is stronger than sense of structure, also, in Miss Marion T. MacIntosh's "Largo," a half-imaginative composition of two fishermen, a boat hull, pilings, tiny white sails and a harbor background.

Two opposite viewpoints in the painting of boats may be found in the quiet "Westward Bound," a study of a square-rigger by Mr. Raymond Carter, and in "Dance Macabre, Cornwall," by Mr. M. Turner Copperman, apparently a painter's version of a sea tragedy, with a sailing vessel being swept to its doom in a churn of green and white waves beside perpendicular orange-toned rock cliffs.

Contrast is uppermost again between such conceptions as Miss Diana Gelerman's "Homeless," a character sketch of a crude, discouraged man, and Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's sophisticated "Mrs. John Cyrus Distler," in which the black-gowned figure with an orange shawl is placed against a too-monotonous gold background.

Gardens and flowers yield much material for still-life. One may find "Garden Entrance," a bower of roses, by Mr. Oscar Anderson, or such capable decorative still-life compositions as those by Mrs. Maud F. Berneker, Mrs. Frances H. Storrs and Miss Mary K. Karasick.

There is considerable similarity of feeling although divergence of subject matter in the color drawing of "Mme. Bistra Radeff" by Mrs. Theresa F. Bernstein, and the fantastic, energetic organization of horses by her husband, Mr. William Meyerowitz.

Although individual contributions are far too numerous to mention, one should note the work of such painters as Miss E. Anshutz, Mr. Leighton R. Cram, Mr. J. Eliot Enneking, Mr. Eben F. Comins, Mr. Allan Freelon, Messrs. Charles P. and Emile A. Gruppe, Mr. Carl Rungius, Mr. Umberto Romano, Mr. Alexander G. Tupper, Miss Pauline Bliss Williams, Mrs. Alice Beach Winter and Mr. Stanley W. Woodward, who has turned from marines to the painting of a nude against a sea background.

A distinct addition to the exhibiting East Gloucester colony this year is Mr. Gordon Grant, known for his marines and studies of fishermen in action. To the present exhibition he contributes what is perhaps the best drawn and certainly the most lively of notes, "Santé, M'sieur," a color drawing of a vivacious fellow drinking at a tiny café table. Etchings and other drawings by Mr. Grant are included in the section devoted to black-and-whites.

The few pieces of sculpture, while adding to the general impression of the exhibition, yield nothing of great importance when seen singly. Perhaps the most interesting of these pieces are contributed by N. Ballerini-Ball, Quinton Oliver Jones, and Leonard Craske. Other sculptors include Helen S. Davis, Gertrude C. Fosdick, and Leila Usher.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Door Wide Open For Rackets Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

they cannot look to political organizations for immunity."

Should Mr. Medalie not take the initiative in placing the information before the grand jury, there are two ways in which the matter might be broached. District Attorney Crain might subpoena Mr. Medalie to name the leaders he referred to, or the grand jury itself might demand the names.

Such initiative is highly desirable on the part of a grand jury, although rarely exercised by them, according to Mr. Augustine J. Smith, secretary of the New York County grand jurors associations.

A move to encourage grand juries to a more spontaneous use of their own powers, instead of waiting directions from the district attorney, has been evident recently. At the subcommittee hearing on Monday, Mr. Smith referred to this omission of grand juries generally to exercise their powers to the full. He attributed the failure to ignorance on the part of grand juries and said he wished they could be better instructed as to their authority.

Mr. Medalie, in an article published in the Panel, official organ of the association, held that grand juries have unlimited powers to investigate and that they can override and even indict a district attorney, if warranted.

" am willing to go before any

"I am willing to go before any men," Mr. Medalie said yesterday. "It would do no good to go before a Federal grand jury, as it would have no jurisdiction in the matter."

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ AND WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Ukrainian Day at World's Fair.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Concert Footlights.
7:45 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Desmond," sketch.
8:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Quartet; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:15 "Stars and Summer."
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Bros. Musicale.
5:30 NBC, Trio Romantique.
5:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 Popular feature program.
7:00 NBC, The Sizzlers, male trio.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, The Rudy Vallee Program.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 "The Merry Go Round."
6:45 Report; Moment Musicale.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Quartet; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, United States Marine Band.
10:00 Harold Stern's Orchestra.
10:30 Ted Husing; soloists; ochestra.
10:45 Sportsman's program.
11:15 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:30 CBS, NRA program, James Cousens.
11:45-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 Hits and Encores.
6:15 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 Mildred Bailey, contralto.
6:45 CBS, National Women's Tennis.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 Richard D. Grant.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "This Week in Business," talk.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 Columbia Dramatic Guild.
9:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:15 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
10:30 Ambassadors program.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar.
5:15 The Singing Salesman.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio String Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 The Plectrum Players.
9:00 Studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Chicago game.

WAAB

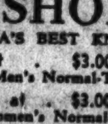
9:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS National Women's Tennis.
4:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS Variety Show; Band.

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Daily Features

All Nature



Sea Squirt

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SEA squirts are animals, furthermore, they are chordates, possessors of primitive backbones in their larval stage.

As adults, the creatures are firmly attached to rocks, shells, or other ocean-bottom objects, by a leathery stalk or foot. The mouth is at the top of the creature; and the central part of the body is largely taken up by a long sac, which acts as a strainer to remove the food from water taken in through the mouth. In this stage, the sea squirt is fixed in position.

The larvæ are different. They look like tiny, primitive fish, with long tails. It is in this stage that they possess a distinct primitive backbone with a nerve tube, which zoölogists point to as the forerunner of the brain and backbone of higher animals. After the creature's short existence as a larva, three sticky projections on the forward end become fastened to some object, and adult life begins. The backbone shrivels up, the tail is lost, and in its place a mouth appears.

Because the adult is saclike and ejects water through two openings in its unattached end, it has been given the common name "sea squirt." It is a common object on rocky coasts. It is leathery in texture, and some varieties are highly colored, especially those in warm waters. Their size varies with the locality and species, from about a hundredth of an inch to more than 12 inches.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sinclair (M. I. Z.)—The correspondent asks if it is (1) *Sin-clair'*, (2) *Sin'-clair*, (3) *Sinc'-lair*, or (4) *Sinc'-ler*.

The editor of the Christian Science periodicals favors the second. Others of the same name, according to Webster's, have pronounced it *Sing'-clair*.

"Commuting distance" (S. M. W.)—The correspondent asks what authority there is for using "commuting" in the following sentence:

They were seeking attractive sites for homes within easy commuting distance."

"Commuting," here, is a participial adjective; it is used just as "walking" might be.

It is true that even in the latest edition of Webster's, the verb "commute," in the sense of "to travel back and forth by using commutation tickets," is not listed. But language must of necessity keep a step or two ahead of the dictionaries. The dictionary makers do not develop words for our use. The masses develop them, and the dictionaries record them.

Empties (R. L.)—The correspondent, referring to the definition of "empty" as "to make vacant," inquires about the propriety of the following sentence:

The Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mississippi, of course, does anything but make itself vacant into the Gulf; but Webster's recognizes also the following definition for "empty": "To discharge itself; as a river empties into the ocean."

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is better to receive a wrong than to do one.—*Cicero.*

Refusal to forgive comes from thinking too much of oneself.

A fool praises himself; a wise man turns the job over to a friend.

Our life is what our thoughts make it.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Two persons cannot long be friends if they cannot forgive each-other's little failings.—*Bruyere.*

Courtesy is one of the best peace-makers.

You cannot miss a train by being ahead of time, and you may miss trains and more important things by being behind time.

Kind words are the music of the world.

The old are hungrier for love than for bread. The oil of joy is very cheap. If you can help the poor on with a garment of praise, it will be better for them than blankets.—*Henry Drummond.*

Nothing happens just by chance: we attract our own conditions by our thoughts.

We are never ready for a higher place in life until we have mastered things right where we are.

The best portion of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—*Wordsworth.*

Odd As It May Seem

Scarcity of mosquitoes—
in McPherson, Kan., was traced to gaseous odors to which the residents of the town had previously objected.

The white lines—
painted on the highways are expensive. California last year spent $163,000 for this purpose.

Cartoons of the Week



Courtesy Detroit News

It Can Happen in a Week



Courtesy Des Moines Register

And It Took a Depression to Get It



Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer

And He's Not Even Missed



Courtesy Montreal Daily Star

The Worried Horse: Here's the last trick I know, the military buck!



Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer

It's Up to the Little Boy With the String



Courtesy Chicago Daily News

The Modern Paul Revere

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Harold Lloyd—
film comedian, was recently presented a police badge by officials of Detroit, in recognition of his interest in police work.

Europe—
with a population of 478,000,000 has but 3,800,000 square miles of territory.

Joseph Conrad's—
correct last name was Korzeniowski.

Boston—
is the largest state capital in the United States.

The first financial news—
was published by the New York Herald (now Herald Tribune) in 1835.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ABOVE all, let us never forget that an act of goodness is of itself an act of happiness.
—MAETERLINCK

In Lighter Vein

Good Idea

When a money lender complained to Baron Rothschild that he had lent 10,000 francs to a person who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt, the baron said: "Well, write to him and ask him to send you the 50,000 francs he owes you."

"But he owes me only 10,000," said the money lender.

"Precisely," rejoined the baron, "and he will write and tell you so; and thus you will get the acknowledgment of it."—*Modern Eloquence.*

Habit

Farmer: "What do you mean by it, madam? I give you permission to pitch your tent in my meadow, and you are careless enough to leave the gate open and let my cattle out."

Lady Camper: "I'm awfully sorry. It's my husband, you know; he always sleeps with his bedroom door open."—*Boston Transcript.*

Powder Reports

Stage-Manager: "What is all that noise coming from the girls' dressing room?"

Assistant: "They are all talcing at once."—*Unidentified.*

Exactly!

Chauffeur: "This, madame, is the hand brake—it's put on very quickly, in case of an emergency."

Madame: "I see—something like a kimono."—*The Pointer.*

Present-Day Youth

"Willie," cried his mother, "come into the house this very minute. I have some errands for you to do."

"Why, mother!" exclaimed Willie, "I want to grow up to be a law-abiding citizen. Dad says the new code forbids child labor."

Secondhand

Customer: "See here, where are my oysters on the half shell?"

Waitress: "Don't get impatient, sir. We're short on shells today, but you're next."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Gift Caterer

A woman with an artistic taste for sewing wished to earn money in spare time. The idea came to make gifts for new babies, for brides, or anniversaries. She kept an assortment on hand and it was easy to telephone prospective customers and offer to show the gifts. Soon the calls were reversed. Sets of dish towels for brides, cloth toys for children, and simple articles or towels for babies proved most popular. Many were made ahead for one occasion and about $50 worth were sold.
Mrs. Laura H.

Rag Dolls

Cut out small rag dolls and sew them on the machine—all but about two inches on one side. Turn them outside in (to hide seams), and stuff with cotton. Embroider eyes and a mouth smiling; two red dots will serve for nostrils. Dress them in beach pajamas and béret.

Have sold a large number of such dolls for 25 cents each. I use either white or black cloth, and friends give me scraps to dress the dolls—so they don't cost much to make.
Miss Helen W.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

133

I believe I am correct in stating", declared the speaker "that my opponent wants either to win this election by fair means or foul. Never before having sought either political office or to gain public recognition, my motive in entering the campaign has been to expose crookedness. Everyone of the electorate who know me will tell you they know this is so

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

What They Say

Hurrah for a Surplus

"Surplus? Never fear it. It's just what we need. Nothing but a surplus will force us to find new uses for the products of the soil, and create new employment as well as new conveniences and recreations. Surplus is never an evil."—*Henry Ford.*

The Broader View

"No nation has ever been able to live unto itself and not become backward and decadent."—*Cordell Hull.*

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Radio performers complain that there are very few good jokes. The listeners-in found that out about 10 years ago.

Humorist: A man turned up at a seaside boarding-house recently and asked the landlady if he could sleep on the billiard table. His luck was out, however. She found him a bed.

Atlanta Constitution: There are supposed to be over a billion women in the world. You'll see all of them at any sale where they are selling $1 articles for 98c.

Punch: At a Florida hotel guests are not charged for any day the sun fails to shine. An Aberdonian who has just returned says that his holiday was marred by persistently fine weather.

Indianapolis News: If the Professional Golfers' Association gets into real trouble, the Croquet Players of America may be expected to call a sympathetic strike.

Restaurants

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OLD SPAIN
440 MAIN STREET

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



"Mail Manor"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pittsburgh, Penna.

A FAMILY of house-hunting wrens taking a liking to Samuel Lindsay's mailbox, which was perched on a post in front of his house, decided to move in.

They started gathering twigs and grass and all other ingredients necessary for making a nest, but Mr. Lindsay felt that a mailbox was for mail alone, so he removed the nest-building material. But you can't keep a good wren down. The bird family tried again—and once more Mr. Lindsay cleaned out the mailbox.

Two days later he found the birds starting another nest in the same mailbox, and then he decided that such a home-loving family should be rewarded. He went to the officials of the Bellevue branch post office, explained the situation, and asked if suitable arrangements for mail delivery could be made. Uncle Sam's representatives agreed, thus solving the housing problem, and the wren family is now happily at home in "Mail Manor."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1933 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Getting Out of the Dark Ages

FEUDALISM in American industry is fighting a stubborn rear-guard action in the dealings of the steel and coal industry with the National Recovery Administration.

The spectacle of a number of the principal steel magnates of the country walking out of a conference room in protest at the presence of the president of the American Federation of Labor, is but an incident in the struggle. A larger issue is the recognition of Labor's right to bargain for itself in the new national economy. And the still larger and paramount issue is recognition of the fact that there has got to be a broader spirit of justice, humanity, fair play, tolerance and coöperation in these heavy industries if the problem of their Capital-and-Labor relations are ever to be solved.

The remedy for the bitter conditions in coal and iron centers, as for men's economic difficulties generally, is in the application of common Christian ethics. Willingness to deal with one another as they would like to be dealt with is the needed formula for both employers and employees.

Unionism or non-unionism in the mills and mines is incidental to the main point. Organization of the operators into a steel institute and coal associations bespeaks the right of workers to organize over an equal scope rather than be limited to dummy unions under industrial espionage. But unionism has not proved itself all sweetness and light. If unions show themselves easy prey to racketeering officials and lend themselves to surreptitious curtailing of production, it cannot be wondered if they find themselves unwanted.

And if coal and steel managements show themselves hidebound to the idea that they must keep their Labor in a kind of industrial serfdom of low wages and long hours enforced through the machinations of company police, company houses, company stores and the like, they need not be surprised if they find themselves heartily disapproved by the sentiment of the nation at large. They are not dealing, in the recovery program, merely with Labor, organized or unorganized. William Green was in the conference room not as the head of the American Federation of Labor, but as the invited Labor adviser of the NRA.

Both Labor and Capital are dealing today with the interests of the whole nation—this is so in the recovery efforts of other countries as well as under the NRA in the United States. It behooves both owners and workers in industry to rise above not merely the feudalistic forms of organization, but also above the feudalistic outlook which looks on industry as a sheer contest in the pressing of selfish advantage. A higher concept of the common good will bring a higher concept of the owner's and the worker's good.

Mussolini's Task in Central Europe

TO SEE clearly in the imbroglio of central European politics becomes less easy when the diplomatic activities of Italy and Germany, of Austria and of Hungary, and of the nations of the Little Entente are multiplied as they have been in recent weeks. The visit to Rome of Mr. Julius Gömbös, Prime Minister of Hungary, has a significance which is perhaps the counterpart of the negotiations of Italy with the Little Entente looking toward rapprochement, and the conclusion of a political treaty between Italy and Russia which would bring Italy within the scope of the eastern pacts. This last would establish a sort of Balkanic Locarno.

The policy pursued by Signor Mussolini goes far beyond the proposal of an Austro-Hungarian economic union. He would include all the Danubian and Balkanic countries in a general political understanding which would undoubtedly consolidate the cause of peace on the Continent.

For the furtherance of this design it is necessary that Italy should not commit itself irrevocably to the project of territorial revision on which Hungary has set its heart; for were it to do so, the new hope of friendship with France and with the Slav countries might be hopelessly jeopardized.

On the other hand, it should not be supposed that there is any coolness in the relations of Italy and Hungary. Their association is one of the pivotal points of central European policy. Hungary would lose much were a divergence of views to be declared, and Italy would be embarrassed were Hungary to turn to Germany for support.

Thus Italy is bound to proceed cautiously. Along the Danube are interests diametrically opposed; and to reconcile them is a tremendous task even for a diplomatist of the proved ability of Signor Mussolini. Moreover, these opposed interests are supported by France and Germany, respectively, and with both countries Italy now desires to put itself on good terms.

It required considerable skill to satisfy Mr. Gömbös without arousing alarm in the countries of the Little Entente. There exists an intention of definitely bringing up the question of revision at the next Assembly of the League of Nations. Whether the intention will be fulfilled is uncertain. Hungary wants to broach the subject at once, and would act as the herald of Germany. But Italy is more inclined to act carefully lest delicate negotiations with other countries be broken.

Not only for Italy, but for Europe as a whole, it is necessary that there should be no premature clash of views. Signor Mussolini would deserve the gratitude of Europe were he to bring together the Slav and other countries which have signed nonaggression pacts with Moscow, and the remnants of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which he has taken under his protection. At the same time, were he to effect this rapprochement, Italy would be a link between these countries and the great powers, which have lately signed a pact with Italy.

No doubt Signor Mussolini is fully conscious of the splendid rôle which devolves upon him. He cannot abandon his contention that there should be a revision of treaties—and indeed it is a contention whose force is increasingly apparent; but at the same time he must strive for the good will of France and the Little Entente. The task is complicated and the incidents which mark it are often confused. Yet there is a growing confidence in the ability and the authority of the Duce.

A Legend in the Making

UNLIKE his illustrious namesake of mythology, the Jason of our day sails in no Argo built of pines from Pelion. This Jason pulled into town the other day on a "side-door Pullman." But, just as definitely as the other Jason, he sought a golden fleece.

He had followed the gleam of its promise across a dozen states. He had dwelt upon it as the rail joints clicked under the wheels of the empty freight car. He thought of it as he tramped along country roads in the blaze of a midsummer sun; had yearned toward it as he rode through nights of rain and sleet on the rear of a motortruck. It had beckoned to him afar on every smoke plume from factory chimney. The golden fleece that our Jason sought was a job.

Lined up with hundreds of other youths for a dole of soup and bread, he must have felt the golden fleece at times to be as unattainable as ever the fabled treasure appeared to the ancient Jason. Hungry and cold and penniless, he faced obstacles that must have seemed as great as any encountered by the Greek hero. He had seen the plowing of the brazen-hoofed, fire-breathing bulls of poverty and idleness. All about him was the army of the unemployed, harvest of the sowing of the dragons' teeth. Surely that Jason of mythology had to strive no more stubbornly toward his goal than did the Jason of 1933.

But the Greek Jason found help. It was through the assistance of Medea that he soothed the dragon and gained the golden fleece. So in the past months our Jason has been the object of much attention. Civic authorities are awakening to the problem he presents. The Federal Government was aroused to action by his plight, and the Civilian Conservation Corps was formed. In city after city civic organizations are seeking to help Jason toward the gaining of his golden fleece. All across the nations, institutions are awake to the gravity of the situation and the threat to a generation.

The first Jason has faded into the mists of antiquity, his tale become a myth. Perhaps in some golden age that lies ahead the plight of the present-day Jason, in the light of happier conditions, will take on the color of legend. Perhaps poets will then sing of Jason's quest through the valley ruled by the fiery dragon "depression." But, for the present, his quest is very real and very important, and the responsibility of every citizen clear and unmistakable. Jason is the son of his country, therefore a brother of every man within its borders—a younger brother who needs practical help and loving guidance. Only as this is realized and acted upon will his story take on its proper perspective and join that of the other Jason in the realm of mythology.

Plea for a National Theater

THE movement for a National Theater is once more rearing its head in Britain. Mr. Sidney Carroll, a prominent London manager, has made a plea for the establishment of such a theater; and the committee controlling the fund that was once started in the interests of a National Theater proposes to resume action after a period of prolonged quiescence by holding a Shakespeare Festival in London during 1934.

That the movement for a National Theater has always failed in the past is no proof that it will never succeed. In fact, the pertinacity with which the movement revives after repeated defeats shows it to be possessed of an inherent vitality that cannot forever be robbed of its reward.

What useful function could a National Theater fulfill? Its chief service would not perhaps be production of new plays of quality unable to find a hearing on the commercial West End stage. There are individual cases of injustice where first-class plays cannot get produced, but on the whole London managers are commendably willing to take risks in the presentation of worth while drama. Very often their courage is abundantly rewarded, as the success of "Richard of Bordeaux" attests.

But the long-run system keeps plays on the boards until the last particle of their popularity is exhausted; and when they are taken off, it is pointed out, they are rarely put on again until many years have elapsed. In the great majority of cases, they are never put on again at all. In place of reproduction on the stage, there is only reproduction on the screen, and that is by no means the same thing.

For many reasons, an abandonment of the long-run system is not practicable. When a manager has a success, he naturally wishes to make the most of it; and actors and actresses take a similar view. Also, some players defend the long run for artistic reasons, Miss Gladys Cooper in particular maintaining that performances do not really reach their best until they have been given at least 100 times.

In these circumstances, it is urged that a National Theater untrammeled by commercial consideration would be able to perform a valuable cultural service by keeping in its repertory plays of value which, having exhausted their initial popularity, the public would otherwise have little opportunity of seeing. Pinero, Jones, Shaw, Maugham, Barrie, Drinkwater, Masefield and other dramatists of like caliber are each authors of plays rarely or never now presented in central London.

A National Theater would prevent this waste of the national dramatic resources; and its repertory would insure that visitors to Britain might always be able to sample some of the characteristic masterpieces of the English theater.

Timing the Century Plant

NEW YORKERS have a grievance. The *Agave americana* has let them down. For the last two weeks crowds have visited the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens braving the heat and the cold of a typical Atlantic coast summer in order to be among those present at the festive florescence of the century plant, as the *Agave americana* is called in circles non-botanical. But although two weeks have elapsed since it reached its one hundredth year, not a bloom nor a bud has appeared.

Erudite botanists explain it away, in the ruthless manner experts have of presenting facts pleasant and unpleasant, by declaring it is all a mistake. Not on the part of the plant, but on the part of the public. It is quite erroneous, they say, to suppose that the *Agave americana* breaks out into bloom only when it is 100 years old. It is true that the plant flowers but once, and that it has been known not to do so until the century mark was reached in its existence. They produce cold facts, however, proving that a very pleasant legend is unfounded and that the plant may blossom before or after that age.

All of which may be confirmed by anyone who will turn to the encyclopedias where he may discover the many and curious idiosyncracies of the genus *Amaryllidaceæ*. Probably, however, many will prefer to abide stoutly in the picturesque conviction that the century plant must await the fivescore-year mark to achieve the glory of its transient bloom. So hard it is to part with the cherished belief that plants—and people—are the slaves of time. Yet the thoughtful will reflect that every time the world is roused by the appearance of a so-called youthful prodigy in the realm of intellect or art, or by the vigor of a veteran in statecraft or industry, such limitations are increasingly disproved.

Perhaps the varying phenomena offered by different century plants may do their little part in serving as an illustration that, after all, growth need not always wait on time; that maturity is not inexorably dated by a calendar.

The Casual Day

A Casual Outline of Everything

III. Warning

The Casual Outline of Everything, whose publication began in this column a few weeks ago, is not only being written; it is being read (at least by the author, the typesetters and the proof readers). Since there exists so wide a public interest in this work, we have decided to conduct the Outline in a becomingly tolerant manner:

The author will tolerate all his own ideas, and even other people's, if he doesn't have to listen to them.

Nevertheless any idea whatsoever will be regarded with distinct suspicion. After all, we have to get on with the opus. And we have noticed that other authors get along without ideas, which is why we took up the business in the first place.

* * *

All suggestions as to how the *Outline* should be conducted will be received with appropriate gratitude by the author's secretary, who will immediately consign them to the waste-paper basket, thus preventing the author from being perplexed by any statements other than his own.

* * *

Following this *warning* there will appear the Foreword to the Introductory Preface, the Introductory Preface itself, the Author's Preface, the Famous-Friend-of-the-Author's Preface, the Preface itself, the Preface to the Introduction, the Introduction, then the sundry letters from Publishers, other authors, reformers, etc., usually to be found in the opening pages of important volumes. If ink, paper, the author and the public interest hold out, Chapter One may in due course be reached.

To a Persian Cat

Sometimes I think—and so do you,
I hope, with nothing else to do—
That cats aim mostly to provoke
Us quite plebeian busy folk.

A St. Louis report tells of a cow's eating $777 from a billfold, but fails to mention whether or not she gave richer milk afterward.

General Johnson has announced a "modified blue eagle" for business units unable to abide by the regular codes. And already somebody's slip-of-the-tongue has made it a "mortified" blue eagle.

* * *

It is understood that since the NRA has gone in for modified birds, someone has designed one to be displayed by restaurants that use modified chicken in the soup.

Comes a report out of Hollywood that making movie comedies may be a solemn business. Ah! like watching some of them.

A Swiss watchmaker, evading tariff restrictions by fastening watches under the wings of geese and driving the geese across the border of Spain, seems to have devised something new in Swiss movements.

General O'Duffy says the Irish are tired of strife. Which statement, if heard by a few good Irishmen, seems very likely to "start something" all over again.

Diary of an Onlooker in Moscow

By W. H. Chamberlin

Moscow

WHATEVER other countries may feel about the usefulness of the London Economic Conference, the Soviet Union is well satisfied with two achievements which were made possible through the presence of its delegation in London: the removal of the British embargo and the formal acceptance of the Soviet definition of aggression by ten states: Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. Among these ten states one finds the three Little Entente powers, with almost all the immediate neighbors of the Soviet Union.

Several factors lie behind the unquestioned enhancement of Soviet prestige brought about by the signature in London by representatives of so many powers of the convention embodying the strict and minute Soviet definition of aggression—declaration of war, armed territorial invasion, naval or air attack on craft of another state, blockade of coasts, or support of invasion by armed bands.

There can be little doubt that the smaller powers of eastern Europe were somewhat disquieted by the Four Power Pact between England, Germany, France and Italy, even though the significance of this document was substantially whittled down before it was finally signed. The rush to sign the Soviet aggression formula was partly a piece of self-assertion on the part of the smaller states against any assumption on the part of the larger countries of the right to dictate the course of European development.

* * *

Some of the more ambitious aspirations of Hitlerite Germany have also aroused unmistakable concern in Poland and, to a lesser extent, in Czechoslovakia, the Baltic States and Roumania. Appraising both these elements in the situation, the resentment of the smaller countries at any suggestion of being drowned in the concert of the larger powers and the apprehension of countries with German minorities over the expansive racial theories of National Socialism, Soviet diplomacy was able to bring about a general and impressive acceptance of its definition of aggression.

The signature of this convention is a new confirmation of the trend of Soviet diplomacy away from Germany toward France and France's eastern allies which has been noticeable since last spring. A minor straw that points in the same direction is the invitation which an influential Polish newspaper extended to Karl Radek, outstanding Soviet journalist and commentator on foreign affairs, to visit Poland, an invitation which Radek accepted.

Incidentally this invitation shows that a good deal of water has flowed under the bridge since the turbulent post-war years when Radek was regarded as one of the most dangerous propagandists of international revolution and when he scarcely could have entered Poland except incognito. The international aspect of Bolshevik doctrine causes much less concern in Europe than it does in some circles in America—perhaps because European countries, being closer to the scene, realize how little chance Communism has of achieving political domination anywhere outside of the Soviet Union at the present time. There is an increasing tendency to treat the Soviet Union as just another state with definite political and economic objectives and not as a firebrand of world revolution.

For some time the resident of Moscow has been perplexed by two apparently contradictory lines of information about the situation in the rural districts, especially in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. On the one hand were the claims of a more efficient spring planting and good harvest prospects; on the other, stories of great suffering as a result of shortage of food.

A foreign agricultural expert with a knowledge of the Russian language and long experience in various parts of the country, recently came to Moscow after spending the winter and spring largely in the southern part of the country, in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia. His impressions give some measure of confirmation to both the optimistic and the pessimistic reports. He expressed the belief that there would be some improvement in the agricultural production, measured by the extremely low level which it touched last year, partly because of more favorable spring weather, partly because the peasants were working more efficiently, under the double drive of the "political departments" which have been established all over the countryside and of the fear of hunger. This year's crop, provided nothing occurs before harvest time, may be twenty-five per cent better than last year's.

At the same time this expert confirmed the prevalent stories of widespread acute distress and hunger in the southern and southeastern parts of the country. In a Kuban village he found the peasants eating their dogs, and the mortality, if not from direct hunger, from maladies traceable to malnutrition, has been very considerable. The livestock situation, in the expert's opinion, will yield to treatment more slowly than the grain situation, because animals as well as men have suffered for lack of food.

It is significant, incidentally, that Russians are going to the usually popular "kurorts" (summer resorts) in the Caucasus and the Crimea in much smaller numbers than is customary this year. Reports about local food conditions are so discouraging that most vacationists prefer to seek places of rest not far from Moscow.

* * *

The almost monotonously familiar comment of the American engineer employed in Russia that his Russian colleagues are more adept in theory than in practical work finds confirmation in a recent sharply worded order, signed by Stalin and Premier Molotov, about the state of Soviet railroad transportation. The amount of freight carried in the first quarter of 1933 was 61,000,000 tons, as against 67,000,000 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1932; and the number of wrecks and of petty accidents is described as disgracefully large.

One of the main causes of the poor functioning of the railroad system, according to this order, is the unduly large proportion (about two-thirds of the total number) of engineers and technical administrators who are employed in central offices away from the stations and lines where the practical work must be done. Another cause, as is frankly admitted, is the promotion of technically incompetent Communists at the expense of more capable nonparty engineers.

The potent authority of the Government and the ruling Communist Party is thrown into the campaign to take the engineer away from his office chair and put him in closer contact with actual production (a recent scheme of reorganization of the management of the Donetz Basin coal mines pursued this same objective); but progress against deep-rooted national habits is slow.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Proposing a New Money Standard

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Our present unregulated credit system must shoulder the blame for the periodic economic maladjustments which we experience in the form of credit deflation, preceded by credit inflation; depression preceded by prosperity. Credit is a comparatively recent addition to the financial structure. Formerly, money had a single purpose: to furnish a medium of exchange. With the growth of industrial society, the function of credit has been gradually grafted to this use. Failure of the world to distinguish between the new credit dollar, and the old cash dollar, has resulted in the present inability to create an automatic sensitized control which will permit an unlimited flow of credit into productive uses, but will restrict the flow when it tends to become nonproductive.

We have long recognized the need to regulate credit. Today's methods in the United States include: (1) the judgment of bankers; (2) Federal Reserve open market and rediscount policy. Both have proved to be unsatisfactory because dependent upon the human equation.

The solution hereinafter summarized is simple, practical and within our means. The fundamental principle of the silver-gold-dual-standard is the division of the credit dollar from the cash dollar, so that the purchasing power of the credit dollar may be determined by the automatic forces of demand and supply. Because we have two metals which are acceptable as mediums of exchange, the proposed new standard is definitely feasible. Gold shall be used for the credit dollar; silver shall be used for the cash dollar.

All fixed term credits—savings accounts, bonds, insurance, loans—shall be in gold. All cash transactions—wages, rents, purchase and sale of personalty other than credits, and realty of whatever kind—shall be in silver. A man with gold must buy silver with his gold before he can obtain cash purchasing power for other than fixed term credits. A man who borrows in order to spend must first borrow gold, and must secondly buy silver before he can utilize his credit for cash purchasing power. A man with silver must buy gold before he can obtain a fixed term credit. A man who has contracted a debt can only repay that debt in an amount of gold similar to that which he has borrowed.

There will now have been established a gigantic national market for the purchase of silver (cash purchasing power) with gold (credit), and of gold with silver. Every purchaser and every seller of gold for silver, and of silver for gold, in the United States, must meet at the same counter. The success of the proposed silver-gold-dual-standard is dependent upon the freedom of the forces of demand and supply, and upon the unity of this market, for its automatic adjustment of the credit machine.

The task of credit is to foster productive enterprise. The maladjustment of the economic machine is caused by the flow of credit into nonproductive enterprise. Under the new standard, gold credit can buy cash purchasing power only in the extent to which silver is offered, and these offerings of silver will be directly and solely dependent upon the productiveness of enterprise—which in turn will be reflected through (1) savings; (2) liquidation of debts. Nonproductive enterprise will not increase the amount of silver which will be offered on the market. So long as the use of credit remains productive, the price ratio of silver to gold will remain in equilibrium. Increased productivity of credit will result in more silver offered on the market than gold; a premium on gold; and hence a continuing increase of cash purchasing power per unit of gold, so as to make the supply of credit for productive purposes inexhaustible. Deflationary periods will have a similar effect.

When credit tends to become nonproductive (inflationary), more gold will be offered on the market than silver; the price of silver, in terms of gold, will go up; more and more gold will be required to purchase the same amount of silver. Credit will automatically tighten, due to the exhaustibility of the gold supply from the increased demand.

The international movement of gold and silver specie under the proposed standard will operate in an opposite manner to the present gold standard experience of the last decade. Instead of gold flowing into the inflated country to further puff the bubble, gold will flow out, hence forcing the limitation of credit facilities by exhausting the physical supply until the use of credit again becomes productive. Instead of flowing out of deflated countries, gold will flow in, hence increasing the supply of credit for productive use.

"Futures" trading in gold and silver, limited to periods of one year from date of contract, and gold credit expansion as at present, will be permitted to give the proposed system that flexibility and mobility necessary to care for season and regional demands within the year.

The proposed silver-gold-dual standard will now have established a monetary system wherein the nation will be automatically forced to live within its national annual income as determined by the productive enterprise of her citizens, which in turn is dependent upon the economic welfare and prosperity of the average man. Credit extensions during the year cannot be utilized beyond the available cash purchasing power which productive enterprise has created within the year.

The average man need have no more concern over the delicate adjustments within the new monetary standard than he has over his present gold standard with its credit and exchange problems. The silver-gold-dual-mechanism will operate smoothly, soundly, and automatically. His bank will have two departments: (1) silver; (2) gold. He deposits his silver in the silver department, without interest, as he would in a warehouse, and his checks will correspond to warehouse receipts. The bank can extend no credit, based on these deposits. If he desires to save or to borrow, he must use the facilities of the gold department of the bank, making the corresponding purchases and sales of gold in the open market in order to sell or buy his present purchasing power.

This automatic stabilization of credit to productive enterprise adapts our financial structure to the needs of the modern competitive, capitalistic, industrial society.

J. Mason Wiegel.

Oakland, Calif.

"People vs. Politicians"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your first editorial of July 22, "The People vs. the Politicians" shows the decided need for a purification of politics and politicians.

It would be interesting and helpful to hear from your readers suggestions for ways and means to that end.

One plan might be for groups in each town, city, state, to undertake to see that only men of proven ability and character are nominated and then elected to office. By this means the dishonest element could be displaced from activity in state and nation.

Stanley L. Cole.

Chicago, Ill.

Boulder or Hoover Dam?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Pursuant to the interesting description of Boulder (?) Dam by Dwight E. Woodbridge, may I call to the attention of all concerned that since the original dam site has been changed from Boulder Canyon to Black Canyon the project was officially changed to Hoover Dam. Substantial newspapers and citizens in this great Southwest always refer to it as such, regardless of what some new official may have renamed it. It would be equally preposterous to rename our Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Torrance, Calif.

M. Paul Ery.